

ARMY



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1823.

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1873.

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SUBSCRIPTION SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1873.

General Orders No. 39.

The following acts and joint resolutions of Congress are published in this order:

I. AN ACT (approved March 3, 1873,) to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to distribute arms and military equipments under the act of April 23, 1868, and the acts amendatory thereof. (Published March 24.)

II. AN ACT (approved March 3, 1873) to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of Major-General Geo. H. Thomas, authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to deliver to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland eighty-eight pieces of condemned bronze cannon, if the same can be spared without serious detriment to the Government.

III. AN ACT (approved March 3, 1873) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver condemned ordnance to certain organizations for monumental purposes.

IV. JOINT RESOLUTIONS (approved March 3, 1873) granting condemned cannon for a statue of Major-General Philip Kearney, United States Volunteer Army.

V. AN ACT (approved March 3, 1873) donating condemned cannon and cannon-balls to the Wyoming County Soldiers' Monument Association.

VI. AN ACT (approved March 3, 1873) donating condemned cannon and cannon-balls to the Gettysburg Battle-Field Memorial Association.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1873.

General Orders No. 43.

The following acts of Congress are published in this order:

I. AN ACT to provide for the purchase, by the Secretary of War, of lands for the United States, in the State of Texas, for the sites of forts and military posts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to purchase, at a fair price, to be ascertained by a board of three officers to be appointed by him, whose report shall be subject to the approval or rejection of the President and the confirmation thereof by Congress, such lands in the State of Texas as may be necessary for the use of the United States for forts and military posts. The report of the board shall be made through the commanders of the department and military division, and subject to their approval or disapproval: *Provided*, That the contract for any one of the said tracts of land shall not be completed, nor any of the purchase-money paid, until the Attorney-General of the United States shall have given his written opinion in favor of the validity of the title of said land: *And provided further*, That the legislature of Texas will, at its next session, pass an act ceding exclusive jurisdiction over the said site or sites to the United States, and forever exempting the property from taxation.

SEC. 2. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the Secretary of War to bind the Government of the United States to comply with any contract for any of said lands, or to be held by the arbitration or adjudication of any of the courts of the State of Texas, as to the price thereof and the terms of purchase, until the aforesaid board shall have recommended the same and the President shall have approved of said purchase and Congress shall have confirmed the same: *Provided*, That all authority exercised under this act shall cease at the expiration of three years from the passage hereof.

Approved March 3, 1873.

II. AN ACT (approved March 3, 1873) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the sale of certain public property," approved June 10, 1872.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing contained in the 1st section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the sale of certain public property," approved June 10, 1872, shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of War from withdrawing any of the property from sale in cases where, in his judgment, the highest bid offered is insufficient or unsatisfactory.

SEC. 2. That any of the said property withdrawn from sale under this act may be again offered, either at public sale or by inviting proposals, after six days' consecutive notice, fifteen days before the day of sale, in the newspapers mentioned in the act of which this is an amendment.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to appoint a board of three Army officers, which board shall appraise each piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, before the same is offered for sale, and no sale shall be made at a price less than two-thirds of the appraised value.

III. AN ACT (approved March 3, 1873) authorizing the transfer of safes from the War Department to the Post-Office Department for use in the transportation of registered mails.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to transfer such safes, or paymasters' chests, as may be on hand in his Department, to the Post-Office Department for use in the transportation of registered mails, with a view to promote the security of such mails.

IV. AN ACT to confirm the purchase by the Executive Department, September 8, 1868, of a certain tract of land at Omaha, Nebraska, for which, under order of his commanding officer, Major William Myers paid the sum of \$8,000.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1873.

General Orders No. 45.

The following acts of Congress are published in this order:

I. AN ACT to provide for the payment of certain property taken by the Government for the extension of the military reservation at Camp Mohave, in the Territory of Arizona.

II. AN ACT to restore certain property to Phineas Banning and Benjamin D. Wilson.

III. AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of War to survey, plat, and sell the present cemetery grounds upon the Fort Gratiot military reservation in Michigan, and for other purposes.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1873.

General Orders No. 47.

The following acts of Congress are published in this order:

I. AN ACT (approved March 3, 1873) to provide for the care and preservation of the cemetery near the city of Mexico, purchased in accordance with the act of September 28, 1850.

II. AN ACT (approved March 3, 1873) to authorize the interment of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines in the national cemeteries of the United States.

III. AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to have a suitable granite monument erected at Salisbury, N. C., to the memory of the soldiers who died in prison and are there buried, at a cost of \$10,000.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1873.

General Orders No. 48.

The following extract from an act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1874, and for other purposes, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assigns, on account of freights or transportation over their respective roads of any kind, to the amount of payments made by the United States for interest upon bonds of the United States issued to any such company, and which shall not have been reimbursed, together with the five per cent. of net earnings due and unapplied, as provided by law.

Pursuant to the foregoing act, paragraph 40 of General Orders No. 98, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, series of 1872, is hereby revoked. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department will forward all accounts of the railroad companies therein named, when presented to them for settlement, to the office of the Quartermaster-General, properly prepared and certified, for administrative action. No payments will be made by officers of the War Department for transportation of any kind over those roads.

In settlement of accounts which include in part transportation over these Pacific railroads, and over other railroads, officers of the Quartermaster's Department will issue a certificate, as provided for in paragraph 34 of General Orders No. 98, for the full amount inuring to the Pacific roads, and forward the same to the office of the Quartermaster-General.

The Second Comptroller, under date of February 3, 1873, having reversed his former decisions holding that portion of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad between Clinton and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to be a land-grant railroad, said railroad company is entitled to and will be paid the full amount earned by them for military transportation between the points above named, without deduction on account of land grant.

The indebtedness of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company having been compromised and settled under the act of March 3, 1871, to date from July 1, 1872, payment may be made to that company, or to its proper representative, for all military transportation service rendered after July 1, 1872. For all service rendered prior to that date the accounts will be forwarded to the office of the Quartermaster-General for settlement as heretofore.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1873.

General Orders No. 49.

The following act of Congress is published in this order:

AN ACT (approved February 23, 1873) to authorize the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the St. Louis river.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending April 21, 1873.

Tuesday, April 15.

By direction of the President, Colonel Richard C.

Drum, assistant adjutant-general, is detailed as a member of the retiring board convened at New York by Special Orders No. 326, December 13, 1872, from this office, vice Colonel Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster-general, hereby relieved.

By direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 52, March 4, 1870, from this office, as accepted the resignation of Captain R. B. Hall, Eighteenth Infantry, to take effect August 28, 1870, is so amended as to honorably discharge him from the service of the United States as of the same date, at his own request, under the provisions of section 3 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870.

Discharged.—Private Thomas J. Quinn, Company I, Fifth Cavalry; Private Edward Kephart, Company K, Fifth Cavalry; Private William G. Spottswood, General Service U. S. Army; Private Gerard Slater, Battery M, Fifth Artillery.

Transferred.—Private Joseph T. Baker, Battery D, Third Artillery, to Battery E, First Artillery; Private Nathaniel Davenport, Battery E, First Artillery, to Battery D, Third Artillery.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Alpheus E. Clarke, Third Artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 14, 1873.

Wednesday, April 16.

Corporal Fernando C. Buckholdt and Private Henry Williams, Company C, Tenth Infantry, having completed the duty assigned them by Special Orders No. 32, April 4, 1873, from headquarters Post of San Antonio, Texas, will return to their station at San Antonio, with permission to delay seven days en route.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Jacob R. Riblett, Fifth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 1, 1873.

The commanding officer of the Battalion of Engineers will make the following details from Company D of that battalion, for which purpose he will transfer the enlisted men of Engineers at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, from the rolls of Company D to the rolls of Companies A, B, and C, and fill their places on the rolls of Company D by transfer from the rolls of Companies A, B, and C: One sergeant and one artificer to report without delay to the engineer officer at headquarters Department of the Missouri for duty; these men to be in addition to those of that company already serving at that headquarters. Two sergeants and five artificers to report without delay to the engineer officer at headquarters Department of Dakota for duty. Six sergeants, for duty upon the surveys and explorations in Arizona Territory and Nevada, to report to First Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, as follows: Two at Denver, Colorado Territory, by June 1, 1873; two at Green River Station, Union Pacific railroad, by May 25, 1873; Two at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, by May 26, 1873.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, Captain Henry G. Litchfield, Second Artillery, is transferred from Battery C to Battery D of that regiment, vice Captain Graves, Transferred to Battery C.

Second Lieutenant George F. Chase, Third Cavalry, is transferred from Company D to Company L of that regiment.

Discharged.—Private Henry Purcell, General Service U. S. Army; Second Class Private Joseph M. Kistler, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army.

Thursday, April 17.

Discharged.—Private Dudley Sturge, alias James Richards, Company C, Eighth Infantry; Hospital Steward Edward T. Davis, U. S. Army; Hospital Steward Joseph Junker, U. S. Army.

Dishonorably Discharged.—On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Hospital Steward William B. Strom, U. S. Army.

Friday, April 18.

Leave of absence for one year, from May 1, 1873, is granted Second Lieutenant William N. Williams, Third Infantry, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The resignation of Captain James N. Williams, Eighth Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 29, 1873.

Discharged.—Private James H. Daley, General Service U. S. Army.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made: The following named officers are relieved from their present duties and transferred as follows, and they will report in person to the commanding generals of the departments to which they are respectively transferred for assignment to duty: Surgeon Andrew K. Smith, from the Department of the South to the Department of the Missouri; Surgeon Charles C. Gray, from the Department of the East to the Department of Texas; Surgeon Blencowe E. Fryer, from the Department of the Missouri to the Department of the East; Surgeon James of Weeds, from the Department of the South to the Department of Dakota; Assistant Surgeon J. V. D. Middleton, from the Department of the Gulf to the Department of Dakota.

Assistant Surgeon Alfred A. Woodhull is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will proceed to Baltimore, Maryland, and report by letter upon his arrival there to the Surgeon-General.

The following named officers are relieved from duty in the departments set opposite their respective names, and will proceed to New York city and report by letter upon their arrival there to the Surgeon-General: Assistant Surgeon Charles R. Greenleaf, Department of the Columbia; Assistant Surgeon Thomas F. Azpell, Department of California; Assistant Surgeon John W. Brewer, Department of the Missouri; Assistant Sur-

geons Egon A. Koerper and Julius H. Patzki, Department of Texas.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieutenant G. F. Foote, Eighth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 51, April 8, 1873, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is extended eleven months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

[No Special Orders issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Saturday, April 19, 1873.]

Monday, April 21.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Patrick Kelliher, Twenty-fifth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 56, March 29, 1873, from headquarters Department of Texas, is extended five months.

Discharged.—Private James Murray, band of the Ninth Infantry; by direction of the President, Private James R. Derbyshire, Company D, Eighteenth Infantry; Hospital Steward Charles Goettinger, U. S. Army; by direction of the President, Private Alfred Gunnison, General Service U. S. Army.

The commanding general Department of the Platte will grant a furlough for two months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private Joseph Linton, Company B, Second Cavalry, now serving with his command.

Hospital Steward Charles H. Dodge, U. S. Army, and Corporal Charles Taylor, Company D, Third Cavalry, having completed the duty assigned them by Special Orders No. 80, April 15, 1873, from headquarters Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, will return to their station at Fort D. A. Russell. Corporal Taylor has permission to delay ten days en route to his station.

Captain J. W. Mason, Fifth Cavalry, will report by letter to the superintendent General Recruiting Service New York city, to accompany the last detachment of recruits which will be sent to the Pacific coast under paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 45, March 3, 1873, from this office. The superintendent will notify Captain Mason when his services with the detachment will be required. On completion of this duty Captain Mason will join his proper station.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 19, 1873.

Brigadier-General E. R. S. Canby—Murdered by Modoc Indians while engaged in a peace conference April 11, 1873.

Captain James M. Williams, Eighth Cavalry—Resigned March 29, 1873.

First Lieutenant William L. Sherwood, Twenty-first Infantry—Died April 14, 1873, of wounds received while receiving a flag of truce from the Modoc Indians.

First Lieutenant Alpheus E. Clarke, Third Artillery—Resigned April 14, 1873.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Transferred.—Private Morris Hogan, Battery F, Third Artillery, to Battery M, First Artillery. (S. O. No. 21, April 23.)

The leave of absence for thirty days granted Major G. W. Schofield, Tenth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 37, of February 20, 1873, from headquarters Department of Texas, and extended thirty days in Special Orders No. 18, of 1873, from these headquarters, is further extended thirty days. (Ibid.)

The leave of absence for thirty days granted Captain Charles W. Hotsonpiller, Nineteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 43, dated March 18, 1873, from headquarters Department of the Gulf, is hereby extended sixty days. (Ibid.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A., Chief of Engineers.

The following is a memorandum of Orders, Circulars, and Instructions, relating to the Corps of Engineers, issued or received during the month of March, 1873, in addition to those already published in S. O., W. D.

LETTER, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, MARCH 15, 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thom—Charged with improvement of Camden harbor and Machias river, Maine; and removal of sand-bar forming at the entrance of Salem harbor, Mass.; examinations and surveys of the Penobscot river, Me., from Oldtown to Medway and vicinity; the Arrostook river, Me., for improvement of the channel; at Portsmouth harbor, N. H., for breakwater between Gerrish's Island and Wood Island; and in Ipswich bay, Mass., at Hodgkins cove, to ascertain the practicability of a harbor of refuge by building a breakwater there.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kurtz—Charged with improvement of the channel of the Delaware river at and near the Horse Shoe Shoals, Broadkill river, Del., Cohansey creek, N. J., and channel of Delaware river at Fort Mifflin bar; examinations and surveys at Crow Shoals, Delaware bay, and of piers connecting bridges at Chester, Pa.

Major Gillmore—Charged with examination and survey at Great Peedee river from Pine Bluff to Cheraw, and at Ashley river, S. C.

Major Warren—Charged with improvements of harbors of Wickford, R. I., and Stonington, Conn., dredging at entrance of Newport harbor, R. I., and for a jetty on the south end of Goat Island; examinations and surveys at the outlet of Point Judith Lake, R. I., the harbor at Fall river, Mass., for removal of rocks therefrom, and at Wood's hole, in Buzzard's bay, Mass., for removal of rock.

Major Poe—Charged with examination and survey of Pine river, St. Clair Co., and Sebawaing river, Mich.

Major Robert—Charged with examination and survey of Yamhill river and mouth of the Coquille river, Oregon.

Major Wilson—Charged with improvement of Wad-

dington harbor, and removal of sand-bar in the harbor at the mouth of Black river, N. Y., examination and survey at harbor at Wilson, Lake Ontario, N. Y.

Major Gillespie—Charged with examination and surveys at Cleveland, Ohio, for the construction of a harbor of refuge.

LETTER, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, MARCH 19, 1873.

Colonel Macomb—Charged with construction of the lock and dam on the Mississippi river at Meeker's Island, Minn., examinations and surveys of Galena river and Red river from Morehead to Pembina.

Colonel Simpson—Charged with improvement of the Yazoo river; examination and survey at Forked Deer river below Dyersburg, Tenn.

Lieutenant-Colonel Newton—Charged with improvement of East Chester creek, N. Y., and harbor of Swanton, Vt.; examinations and surveys Harlem river, near East river, N. Y., and on Raritan river, N. J., below New Brunswick.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart—Charged with examinations and surveys at Santa Cruz, and at Estego bay, near Santa Barbara, California.

Major Craigbill—Charged with improvement of the harbors of Washington and Georgetown, D. C.; Chester river at Kent Island Narrows, Md., mouth of Nomoni creek; mouth of Ocoquan river; south branch of Elizabeth river; and Nansemond river, Va. Examinations and surveys of Old House channel to main channel of Pamlico sound, harbor of Washington, N. C., and at Elk river, Md., below Elkton.

Major Houston—Charged with improvement of harbor of Refuge at entrance of Sturgeon Bay canal; examinations and surveys at Monistique harbor, Lake Michigan, and at the mouth of Keweenaw river, Wisconsin.

Major Merrill—Charged with improvement of Great Kanawha river, West Va., examinations and surveys of the Younghougeny river, Pa., and exploration of routes for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to the Ohio river by the north and south branches of the Potomac river.

Captain Howell—Charged with examinations and surveys at Bayou Lafourche, La., from mouth of Red river dam, Alchafalaga river to Brashear, La.; at entrance of Matagorda bay and the channel to Indianola, Texas; for connecting the inland waters along the margin of the Gulf of Mexico, from Donaldsonville, La., to the Rio Grande river, Texas; and at East Pascagoula harbor, Mississippi sound.

LETTER, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, MARCH 20, 1873.

Colonel Benham—To transfer to Lieutenant-Colonel Thom, charge of construction of sea walls of Great Brewster, Deer and Lovell's Islands.

LETTER, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, MARCH 21, 1873.

Major Weitzel—To transfer to Major McFarland, work of improvement of Cumberland river.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Seventh Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Captain C. C. Raw, April 12.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

On April 14 the commanding officer Fort Larned, Kansas, was directed to send at once to Fort Dodge, Kansas, the company of infantry which was ordered by par. 2, S. O. No. 50, c. s., from department headquarters, to report to the commanding officer of the latter post by the 1st proximo.

Captain S. M. Whiteide, April 12 was detailed as member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Riley, Kansas, by par. 2, S. O. No. 208, series of 1872, from department headquarters.

Payment of Troops.—Major R. A. Kinzie, paymaster U. S. Army, April 17 was directed to pay the troops stationed at Chicago and the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Major Nicholas Vedder, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops stationed at Leavenworth Arsenal and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Major E. H. Brooke, paymaster U. S. Army, at Forts Riley, Hays, and the Camp of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, near Fort Hays, Kansas, and Forts Wallace, Kansas, Lyon and Garland, C. T., and the stations of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Denver, C. T. Major David Taylor, paymaster U. S. Army, at Forts Larned and Dodge, Kansas, Camp Supply and Fort Gibson, I. T., the stations of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad to the state line of Kansas, and the two troops of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, stationed southeast of Wichita, Kansas, all to April 30, 1873, making first payments not later than May 3. Major Taylor is authorized to make his first payment either at Fort Larned or Fort Dodge, as may be most convenient in his travel by railroad.

Indian Troubles.—A circular from the department headquarters calls the attention of post commanders to the necessity of a strict compliance with the instructions from department headquarters regarding rumors of Indian troubles, and which are—that, whenever reports or rumors reach them of Indian troubles occurring within their vicinity, or at points nearer to their posts than to any other, they will send a suitable party at once to the spot to ascertain the facts; these facts to be at once reported by the post commander to this office, if not serving within the District of New Mexico. Post commanders serving in that District should send such reports to district headquarters at Santa Fe.

The Purchase of Subsistence Stores.—A communication from the Secretary of War to the department commander dated March 28, states, "Upon a communication from the A. A. Q. M., Fort Hays, Kansas, I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary of War authorizes the

purchase of subsistence stores by warranted wagon and forage masters in the same manner as by the non-commissioned officers of the Army."

Camp Supply.—The commanding officer Camp Supply, I. T., April 14 was instructed to keep the country northeast of his post, as far as points where the Cimarron river crosses the southern boundary line of Kansas, scouted.

Sixth Cavalry.—The troops of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry which are to form the summer camp of that regiment, near Fort Hays, Kansas, were directed to march from Fort Riley, Kansas, by the 20th instant.

The commanding officer Fort Hays, Kansas, was directed to send Troop F to Fort Dodge, Kansas, for duty during the summer. The commanding officer Fort Dodge, Kansas, as soon as he receives information of the departure from Fort Hays, Kansas, en route to Fort Dodge, of Troop F, was ordered to send Troop G, same regiment, to scout the country to the southeast of Fort Dodge, between the Arkansas river and the Kansas boundary line. A. A. Surgeon M. M. Shearer, U. S. Army, April 15 was directed to take charge of the medical property left at Fort Harker, Kansas, by A. A. Surgeon T. B. Chase, U. S. Army, and transfer the same to the post surgeon at Fort Hays, Kansas, as soon as the sick are transferred to that post. He will then report to the commanding officer Sixth U. S. Cavalry, at camp near Fort Hays, Kansas, for duty.

Camp Bascom.—The commanding officer District of New Mexico, April 14 was directed to establish the cavalry camp at Fort Bascom, N. M., between two and three weeks earlier than the time specified by par. 4, S. O. No. 50, c. s., from department headquarters.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Target Practice.—Abstract from report of target practice for the month of March, Department of the Platte, and exhibiting the target of the companies that made the best single day's practice, at the several distances named:

1873.	Regiment.	Company.	Distance from target—yards.	Number of shots.	Number of hits.	Average dist. from centre in inches.	Size of target, inches.
CAVALRY.							
March 10.....	Second Cavalry.....	D	250	183	125	174	72x44
" 4.....	Second Cavalry.....	E	200	183	94	174
" 3.....	Third Cavalry.....	E	150	196	99	7	72x22
INFANTRY.							
March 25.....	Thirteenth Infantry.	A	300	156	75	14	72x24
" 15.....	Fourteenth Infantry.	K	200	78	47	94	72x22
" 1.....	Thirteenth Infantry.	B	100	81	63	3	72x44

Worst day's shooting not reported because of unfavorable weather at some of the posts in the Department during target practice.

E. O. C. ORD, Brigadier-General.

Captain Gustavus A. Hull, M. S. K., Quartermaster's Department, April 16 was ordered to Ogden, U. T., relieving Captain E. D. Baker, A. Q. M. Captain William T. Howell, A. Q. M., April 16 was assigned to duty at Camp Douglass, U. T.

Ninth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to apply for an extension of five months, for the benefit of his health, was granted First Lieutenant Michael J. Fitzgerald, April 15. A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., on the 21st day of April, for the trial of First Lieutenant William B. Pease, Ninth Infantry. Detail for the court: Colonel P. R. DeTrobriand, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Albert G. Brackett, Second Cavalry; Major George D. Ruggles, A. A. G. U. S. Army; Captains Robert Nugent, Thirteenth Infantry; David S. Gordon, Second Cavalry; Emory W. Clift, Thirteenth Infantry; Alexander Sutorius, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenants Christopher T. Hall, Second Cavalry; James Fomance, Thirteenth Infantry. Major H. B. Burnham, J.-A. U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

So much of par. 1, G. O. No. 20, series of 1873, from department headquarters, as relates to Major B. C. Card, quartermaster U. S. Army, April 11, was rescinded, and Captain E. J. Strang, A. Q. U. S. Army, at Denison, Texas, is announced as the disbursing officer to pay orders for railway and stage transportation in the State of Texas.

Scouting Parties.—General Orders from the department states that hereafter, when scouting parties are sent in pursuit of Indians or other marauders, commanding officers will see that, upon its return to the post, a full report, accompanied by a map of the route, is made with as little delay as possible, and forwarded to these headquarters, giving distance traveled, and generally everything connected with the scout of practical importance. The scale of one inch to eight miles will be used in making the map.

A. A. Surgeon J. M. Newell, U. S. Army, April 4 was relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Texas, and ordered to Fort Gibson, I. T., for duty.

Tenth Infantry.—Major T. M. Anderson, April 4 was ordered to Vicksburg, Miss., to await instructions from the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Fourth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant Henry Sweeney, April 8 was ordered to report to the commanding officer Company H, for temporary duty, and to await the arrival of that company at Fort Concho.

Major John P. Hatch, has been promoted lieutenant-colonel Fifth Cavalry vice Duncan, retired from active service.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant J. L.

Bullis, having completed the duty assigned him in S. O. No. 25, c. s., headquarters Fort McIntosh, Texas, April 10 was ordered to Fort Duncan, Texas, for duty with his company (D, Twenty-fourth Infantry).

Fort Duncan.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Duncan, Texas, April 18. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Shafter, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Captains C. N. W. Cunningham, Twenty-fourth Infantry; William O'Connell, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Thomas E. Merritt; Second Lieutenants John L. Bullis, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Otho W. Budd, Fourth Cavalry. First Lieutenant Alfred C. Markley, Twenty-fourth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Captain Lemuel Pettee, at San Antonio April 9 was ordered to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty in conducting a detachment of recruits for the Ninth Cavalry and Twenty-fifth Infantry, to Forts Stockton and Davis. Upon completion of this duty, he was ordered to return to his proper station, Fort Stockton. Major J. W. Nichols, April 9 was directed to return to Galveston, Texas, and close his office in that city, and proceed to and comply with section (d) of G. O. No. 2, c. s., from department headquarters.

Eighth Cavalry.—Captain Henry C. Bankhead, has been promoted major vice Hatch, promoted to the Fifth Cavalry.

Omaha Barracks.—The concentration of troops of the Eighth and Ninth Infantry, at Omaha Barracks, Neb., as ordered in par 4, S. O. No. 54, c. s., from department headquarters, April 12 was delayed fifteen days.

Second Cavalry.—Major James S. Brisbin, April 18 was detailed as a member of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. No. 61, c. s., from department headquarters, vice Captain Emory W. Clift, Thirteenth Infantry, relieved.

Eighth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant John McE. Hyde, April 18 was detailed as judge-advocate of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. No. 54, c. s., from department headquarters, vice Second Lieutenant J. W. Summerhayes, Eighth Infantry, relieved.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

On the 18th of April Major-General McDowell telegraphed General Sherman from Newport:

Governor Kellogg applied to Colonel Emory for troops to keep the peace in Grant parish, Louisiana. Colonel Emory ordered a company from Baton Rouge. All boats refused to take troops up the Red river, averring that it would destroy their trade. Application made to collector at New Orleans for a cutter. Reply: None available. Emory asks the Government be informed of his situation, and he be authorized to seize a boat, or that a revenue cutter be placed at his disposal. Has authorized the quartermaster to charter a special steamer, and if successful, will send two companies, to remain in the disturbed district during the summer. It will require from fifteen to twenty days to march. Governor states the local authorities are utterly unable to keep the peace.

A later despatch from General McDowell announces that a boat had been obtained, and that he had telegraphed his approval of Colonel Emory's course in sending troops to Grant parish, where a disturbance had occurred between the whites and negroes, resulting in the death of a large number of the latter, many of whom were burned to death in the court-house, in which they had taken refuge.

The following despatch was received at Washington through General McDowell:

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Army, Washington, D. C.

Instructions of the Secretary of War of this date are received. I beg to call attention to the despatches of yesterday and to-day, forwarded through division headquarters. It will be seen by these that I had determined to act under authority of the President's order of March 5 to prevent violent interference with the State government. If I am mistaken in that view, I should like to be informed at once. Since these despatches, requisitions by the United States Marshal in execution of judicial process have been received in cases occurring in the disturbed district and other parishes, and I have ordered troops to Monroe and Alexandria, La., to act as posse comitatus to the Marshal; but the Governor of the State has made several requisitions for troops covering ground in various parts of the State, stating the inability of the local authorities to keep the peace, and it will therefore be seen how important it is that I should have the right views of the instructions of the 5th. The instructions of this date would seem to imply that I was expected to act only on the requisitions of the United States Marshal in the execution of judicial process. As the order of the 5th of March now stands, it is very comprehensive, and it is on that, no doubt, Governor Kellogg bases his requisition.

W. H. EMORY, Colonel Commanding.

The Acting Secretary of War has instructed the General of the Army as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1873.

To the General of the Army.

GENERAL: Referring to the despatches of General McDowell and Colonel Emory, of the 18th instant, by you referred to me, I beg to say that the order of the President conveyed in the telegram of the General of the Army of March 5, made under the then existing circumstances of the particular case, refers only to the government proper of the State of Louisiana as represented by Governor Kellogg, which government at its seat the colonel commanding is by said order directed to protect from being overthrown or interfered with in its direct functions by violence. In regard to local distur-

bances of the peace in the State, not direct violent attacks on the central organization of the State government, the officer in command must be governed by the limitations of the order of the 18th instant, of the Acting Secretary of War, directing him to use the United States authority when legally required, except that his action need not be confined to any particular parish. If the State government needs and desires the aid of the United States troops to maintain the public peace or prevent rebellion, the Legislature, or the Governor if it be not in session, should apply to the President directly in the regular manner for such aid.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
GEO. M. ROBESON, Acting Secretary of War.

The above was sent to Colonel Emory by General Sherman for his guidance.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for twenty days was granted First Lieutenant Hanson H. Crews, April 16.

Fifth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant Charles King, A. D. C., April 16 was ordered to Aberdeen, Mississippi, to carry out the special instructions received from department headquarters.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending April 23, 1873: Lieutenant-Colonel T. T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Corps; First Lieutenant L. A. Chamberlin, First Artillery; Assistant Surgeon W. Matthews, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. H. Willard, Corps of Engineers; Captain E. W. Clift, Thirteenth Infantry; Brigadier-General J. B. McIntosh, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant S. E. Blunt, Thirteenth Infantry; Major P. P. G. Hall, paymaster U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General H. W. Wessells, U. S. Army; Colonel T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Chas. W. Whipple, Third Artillery; H. A. Reed, Second Artillery; Colonel H. S. Hunt, Fifth Artillery.

The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant Luigi Lomia, April 16 has been extended twenty-three days.

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., April 29. The following officers of the Second Artillery were detailed for the court: Captains Joseph G. Ramsay, George T. Olmsted, Jr.; First Lieutenants John H. Calef, adjutant; George Mitchell, Asher C. Taylor, Barnet Wager; Second Lieutenant Medore Crawford, Jr. Second Lieutenant William Stanton, judge-advocate.

Second Artillery.—Rolin A. Ives, second lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery, at Fort Preble, has on motion of Charles F. Libby, been admitted to practice law.

Leave of absence for ten days—to date from the 19th instant—has been granted Second Lieutenant Henry A. Reed.

Fifth Artillery.—Major George P. Andrews, commanding Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut, April 17 was ordered to proceed to Fort Hale, New Haven, Connecticut, and inspect the post and the public property thereat.

Major Peter P. G. Hall, paymaster U. S. Army, April 19 was directed to report to Colonel Nathan W. Brown, A. P. M.-G., chief paymaster, Department of the East, for duty in New York city.

Major Chauncey McKeever, A. A.-G., April 21 was relieved from duty at department headquarters to enable him to comply with the orders he has received from the headquarters of the Army.

Fort Columbus.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 28. Detail for the court: Captain Lorenzo Lorain, Third Artillery; First Lieutenants Stephen Baker, Sixth Infantry; Robert W. Bard, Second Infantry; Second Lieutenants Benjamin H. Randolph, Third Artillery; Edward B. Pratt, Twenty-third Infantry; Robert T. Lyons, Seventeenth Infantry; George A. Jaeger, Twelfth Infantry. First Lieutenant James Chester, Third Artillery, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

Hospital Steward Louis Pauly, U. S. Army, April 16 was ordered to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and Hospital Steward Warren A. Woodson, U. S. Army, was relieved from duty at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and ordered at the same time to Fort Porter, N. Y., for duty.

First Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., on the 15th inst. The following officers of the First Infantry were detailed for the court: Captain I. D. DeRussy; First Lieutenants D. F. Callinan, R. G. Heiner, H. R. Jones; Second Lieutenant G. S. Jennings. First Lieutenant Allen Smith, adjutant, judge-advocate.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Second Lieutenant Frank H. Edmunds, April 19.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

Major-General John M. Schofield resumed command of the Military Division of the Pacific, April 7.

First Cavalry.—The commanding officer Benicia Barracks was ordered to send in charge Sergeant-Major Robert S. Gray, of the First Cavalry, Winnemucca, Nevada, on the 9th inst., en route to Camp McDermitt, Nevada, all enlisted men and laundresses at this post for Troops C and E. An officer from Camp McDermitt will receive the detachment at Winnemucca, from whence Sergeant-Major Gray will return to his station. The men for Troop E will be sent to Camp Harney, to

which post the troop is en route, so soon as the roads will permit.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Chaplain Dudley Chase, U. S. Army, April 8 was directed to report in person for duty to the commanding officer of Camp Halleck, Nevada.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

At a meeting of the officers serving with the troops operating against the Modoc Indians, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Almighty has, in his pleasure, removed from among us our late companion and brother officer, Assistant Surgeon Thomas McMillin, U. S. Army, medical director of expedition operating against Modoc Indians, who was endeared to us by his uniform kindness, amiability, and many noble qualities, and whereas, it has come lately to our belief, that while suffering from a disease contracted from exposure in the service, he has nobly and without hesitation performed all duty required of him, both in camp and in the field, and at last became its victim when in face of the enemy; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we greatly deplore his early death, and look upon it as a great loss, not only to ourselves but to the Army at large, and the profession of which he was a member and to which he was an ornament, we entertain the hope that his gain is beyond our ability to express.

Resolved, That we take this method to make known and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and relatives in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of our deceased comrade, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Louisville Courier Journal, and San Francisco Alta, for publication.

ED. R. S. CANBY, Brig.-Gen., President.
ARTHUR CRANSTON, 1st Lieut. 4th Artillery, Secretary.

We receive the above with the autograph signature of General Canby, who has himself, since it was mailed to us, entered into a personal experience of that which is to him also a "gain beyond our ability to express."—ED. JOURNAL.

Major William A. Rucker, paymaster, was March 24 assigned to duty with station at Portland, Oregon.

The Indian Scouts.—Telegraphic instructions were sent March 18 directing the depot quartermaster, Vancouver, to send to the Dalles, Oregon, and issue to the Warm Springs Indian scouts, sixty privates' outfits.

Fourth Artillery.—Second Lieutenant William R. Quinan was March 23 relieved from duty in this Department, and ordered to repair to Fort Monroe, Va., and report for duty May 1, 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
PRESCOTT, April 7, 1873.

With pleasure the announcement is made of the surrender of a large number of Indians lately hostile, against whom military operations have been prosecuted for the past four months. The chiefs of these tribes give assurances that they desire to conclude a permanent peace. These propositions are made in the midst of a campaign in which they have been severely punished, and the department commander, believing in their sincerity, announces and hereby declares peace, simply on condition that these Indians shall cease plundering and murdering, remain in their several reservations and comply with the regulations made by the Government through their authorized agents. So long, therefore, as they remain true to their agreement they will be protected by the military of this Department in the enjoyment of all their rights under the law. After sufficient time shall have elapsed to enable the friends of any renegades still at large to bring them in upon their proper reservations, post commanders will use the troops at their command to pursue and force them. In case any such straggling bands continue to remain absent without authority they will be forced to surrender or be destroyed.

By command of Brevet Major-General Crook.

A. H. NICKERSON,

Capt. 23d Infantry, A. D. C., and A. A. A.-General.

A despatch from San Francisco, April 20, announces that details of the peace conference at Camp Verde, Arizona, on the 6th of April have been received. The conference resulted in the unconditional submission and surrender of two of the worst bands of Apaches. The peace was brought about through the complete rout of bands of Apaches who have defied the Government for twenty years past. Over 200 of their warriors have been killed in the last campaign in the fastnesses of the Apache country. The council opened at 9 1-2 o'clock. "Cracky," a Mojave Indian was the interpreter. The war chief of the Tonta Apaches, 150 men, women and children joined the council, and the warriors gave up their arms when the talk began. The Apache chiefs were the first speakers. They all acknowledged their complete defeat, and expressed their desire for peace. General Crook replied briefly, accepting their surrender. The chiefs promised to send word to all the outside Indians in arms to come in and surrender. General Crook promised to issue passes for the protection of the runners to be employed in spreading the news of the peace. When the conference broke up the vanquished Apaches went up the river to the old military post, where a feast was given to them. The general policy will be to treat the Indians humanely, place them on reservations, make them no promises that cannot be fulfilled, to maintain order among them, and instruct them in simple duties; thus proving to them that peace is better than war. General Crook, in his general orders, commands by name a long list of officers and soldiers for gallantry in the last campaign.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Juniata* arrived at Newport, April 17.

THE *Lancaster* was at Montevideo March 4.

THE *Canandaigua* was at Key West April 12.

THE *Saranac* is under orders to be at San Francisco between the 20th and 30th of April.

COMMANDER GEO. DEWEY relieved Commander R. W. Meade of the command of the *Narragansett* at Panama April 4.

COMMANDER A. T. MAHAN relieved Commander J. N. Quackenbush of the command of the *Wasp*, at Montevideo, February 17.

THE *California* was at Honolulu the 18th of March, and will probably be there for some time to come, as there is no other vessel of the fleet in that vicinity.

THE *Ticonderoga* was at St. Catherine's March 1, having arrived February 2. She is to be detailed to make hydrographic examinations near the mouth of the Rio de La Plata.

At a sale at the naval station, Mound City, Ill., April 17, the monitor *Ooseola* sold for \$13,600; the *Sandusky*, \$18,000; the *Marietta*, \$16,000. All three vessels were purchased by a St. Louis man.

THE *Kansas* arrived at Aspinwall April 10, from the Colorado river. Lieutenant-Commander G. C. Schulze of the *Nicaragua* expedition was a passenger in her—having been sent home on sick leave.

THE *St. Mary's* is reported as having sailed from Valparaiso for the United States February 21, and may be expected at Norfolk from the middle to the latter part of May. She will touch on the passage at Barbados.

NATHANIEL M. TERRY, assistant professor of physics and chemistry at the Naval Academy, is to be appointed professor of those branches in place of Professor John M. Rice, who has been made a professor of mathematics in the Navy.

THE *Richmond* was at Jamaica, W. I., on April 2. Captain Pattison dined with the governor. On April 19 the *Richmond* arrived at Havana, bringing the three sailors of the bark *Union*, which the Santiago de Cuba authorities delivered up on the demand of Captain Pattison.

FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER G. W. SILVERS has been experimenting at Newport, R. I., for several weeks, with Fowler wheels of variable number of blades and different pitches, to ascertain which produces the best results. The trials have been made in order to select the best wheel before making a large one for Admiral Porter's torpedo-boat.

THE flagship *Worcester*, which sailed from Key West March 17, expected to proceed south and visit the island of Martinique, if winds should be favorable, otherwise either one of the other Windward Islands most convenient, thence to touch at as many ports on the Spanish Main, and at as many islands in and bordering on the Caribbean sea as practicable, allowing her to return to Key West between the first and middle of May.

CORRESPONDENCE from Yokohama, Japan, dated the 22d of March, says the *Lackawanna* is at Hong Kong, Admiral Jenkins having returned to that port in that vessel, and will there await the arrival of the *Hartford*. The *Iroquois* is at Shanghai, but is to leave shortly for Japan. The *Palos* is at Tchang-Kiang. The *Monocacy* is cruising on the southern coast of China. The *Ashuelot* is at Tientsin, but is shortly expected at Shanghai. The *Saco* is at Yokohama.

THE *Tuscarora* arrived at Panama March 17, twenty-eight hours from Chiriqui Bay, to get fresh provisions for the officers and crew, and to get new rates for her chronometers. The general health of the ship's company was good. She expected to return to Chiriqui Bay March 22. James Turner, seaman extra of that vessel, is missing. He was one of a party sent into the interior from Chiriqui Bay to supply the Darien Expedition with provisions, etc., and became separated from his companions. Every effort has been made to find him, but after the most unremitting search no traces of him could be found. It is supposed that he perished from hunger or was devoured by wild beasts.

THE probability now is, if a crew can be made up on the station for the *Shenandoah*, that she will remain out at least two years longer. The vessel is in good condition, and it is regarded as economy to keep her in service instead of fitting out a relief for her. Some changes, however, may be expected in the officers of the ship, as it would seem to be unfair to others, or quite unusual at least, to allow them to remain more than three years on what is considered the most desirable, attractive, and favorite station. Their relief, too, would be in accordance with the spirit of General Order No. 112, issued by Secretary Borie, which says officers will have to take their turns on different stations, and that officers then on the Mediterranean station would not be ordered there again until they had performed duty on other stations.

CHANGES of officers on the Asiatic station: Lieutenant George M. Totten, detached March 30 from *Lackawanna* and ordered to the United States; Past Assistant Surgeon J. R. Tryon, detached from duty on station March 13, and ordered to the United States; Past Assistant Paymaster George W. Long, reported for duty on board *Ashuelot*, November 14; Assistant Paymaster R. P. Paulding, detached from *Palos* and ordered to the United States; Assistant Paymaster C. H. Thomson, reported for duty on the *Palos*; Mate W. H. Jennings, detached from *Idaho* March 30 and ordered to the United States. The arrival of the following officers has been reported

at Yokohama: Commander F. M. Bunce, to relieve Commander Wallace in command of the *Ashuelot*; Lieutenant-Commander Henry Glass, ordered to the *Iroquois*; Assistant Surgeon D. Dickinson, detached for duty at hospital, Yokohama.

THE *Narragansett*, Commander R. W. Meade, expected to have all her alterations and repairs completed at Callao by the middle of March and sail for Panama. Commander George Dewey will there take command of her, and she will there receive the necessary outfit and instruments for surveying purposes. Her first field of survey will be the peninsula of California, or the west coast of Mexico, where dangers exist in the track of the steamers. Afterward she will engage in a survey of the routes to and from China, and ultimately unite with the *Portsmouth* in a general survey of the Pacific. Some few alterations have been made in the *Narragansett* in order to adapt her to the service on which she is to be engaged. The after guns have been moved to the port abreast the mainmast, and the 20-pounder rifle on the poop and her torpedo arrangement have been sent on board the *Onward*. Her state-rooms have been made more comfortable by lengthening them.

THE dry-docks at League Island was sold April 21, to Messrs Wood, Dialogue & Co., for \$35,400. The dock cost about \$200,000 a few years ago, and was appraised last year at \$90,000. The work of filling in League Island is going on quite rapidly under contract to the American Dredging Co., and a space larger than the Philadelphia Navy-yard is now filled up and only requires to be settled firmly and be gravelled on the surface. The piles are now being driven for the foundation of the machine-shop, which is to be 230x65 feet. This will be the first substantial building at the new yard. Temporary buildings will be put up for present work-shops, and it is expected that some of the material at Philadelphia will be moved soon. The timber has been got out from most of the timber-sheds there, and other preparations are being made. The *Nebraska*, on the stocks there, was found to be so rotten that she is being broken up. Admiral Porter visited the Philadelphia yard a few days ago, receiving the customary salute.

THE *Yantic* arrived at Mahe, Seychelle Island, February 2 from Zanzibar. The voyage was pleasant, and not much inconvenience experienced from the adverse monsoons. At Mahe the crew were granted liberty, which could not be done at Zanzibar on account of the climate, which would endanger their health. The *Yantic* left the Seychelle Islands February 14 for Bombay direct, but as a later despatch reports her arrival March 2 at Point de Galle, Ceylon, it is supposed the monsoons prevented her visiting Bombay. At Point de Galle orders were received from Rear-Admiral Jenkins for the *Yantic* to proceed to Singapore, for which place she expected to leave about March 8. The health of the officers and crew continued good. They made a fortunate escape from disease by leaving Zanzibar at the time they did. After their departure the African or breakbone fever broke out among the English men-of-war, and a number of deaths occurred, among them Admiral Cumming's private secretary. The *Silbury* also lost her mate shortly after leaving port.

COMMODORE JAMES M. WATSON, U. S. Navy, died suddenly from apoplexy at his residence in Vallejo, Cal., on April 19. He was born in Virginia and appointed in the Navy from that State on February 1, 1823; was attached to the sloop *Peacock*, Pacific squadron, 1827; promoted to passed midshipman March 23, 1829; Mediterranean squadron, 1830; commissioned as lieutenant, December 30, 1831; Brazil squadron, 1834-'36; frigate *Constitution*, Mediterranean squadron, 1837; rendezvous, Philadelphia, 1840; frigate *Columbus*, Mediterranean squadron, 1843; Pacific squadron, 1846; storeship *Erie*, Pacific squadron, 1847-'48; Navy-yard, Pensacola, 1851-'52; steamer *Fulton*, Home squadron, 1854-'55; commissioned as commander February 1, 1861, and as commodore July 16, 1862; light-house inspector, 1863-'66, and from the latter part of 1867 to 1869 was light-house inspector. He was placed on the retired list September 13, 1855, and had performed 17 years sea service, 15 years 3 months shore duty, and had been in the service 50 years and 3 months.

ADVICES from Rio de Janeiro report the death of Passed Assistant Surgeon William S. Fort, of the U. S. Navy, serving on the South Atlantic station on board the steamer *Wasp*. Dr. Fort was exceedingly low, very weak, for some time previous to his demise, and indeed hardly alive, with an affection of the heart, which had troubled him a number of years. He had received every possible attention from the officers of the *Neva*, as well as his naval associates, but he died at half-past ten o'clock on the evening of the 25th of March, and was buried at the cemetery at Caju next afternoon. Commanders Young and Quackenbush, Paymaster Browne, naval storekeeper at Rio, Mr. Harleston, and a number of others attended the burial. These officers were to go to the United States by the steamer *South America*, and the officers of the vessel had made all possible arrangements for the accommodation of Dr. Fort, Captain Carpenter, and Purser Davis, of the *South America*, evincing much interest and kindness in the matter. Dr. Fort was a native of New Jersey. He was commissioned to the naval service as passed assistant surgeon from that State on the 3d of October, 1861, and was promoted for service on the 24th of January, 1862.

SPECIAL correspondence to the New York Herald from Rio de Janeiro, under date of the 25th of March, supplies the following report of the movements of the United States vessels on the South Atlantic station. They have been stationed at the River Platte for some time, the Admiral deeming it most unwise to visit this port until he knows that the yellow fever is no cause of danger. I am told, however, he goes to sea from off Montevideo to-morrow for a short cruise, and afterward will touch at Maldonado, Rio Grande and Santa Catharina on his way to this place, where he expects to arrive some time in May. The *Ticonderoga*, Captain Badger, and the *Wasp*, Commander Mahon, remain at the River

Platte. The royal mail steamer *Neva* arrived here yesterday morning from Montevideo, having on board as passengers Commander J. Young, United States Navy, late chief of staff to Rear-Admiral Taylor; Commander J. N. Quackenbush, late commanding the *Wasp*; Dr. W. F. Fort, also from the *Wasp*, and captain's clerk, Mr. Harleston, and three sailors invalided. Letters from the flagship *Lancaster*, of the South Atlantic station, mention that that vessel would leave Santa Catharina April 1, for a week's cruise. She would visit other ports, and after a short cruise go to Montevideo, and return to Rio as soon as the yellow fever abates. The health of the officers and crew generally throughout the fleet is good.

THE Nicaragua Surveying Expedition, under Commander Lull, arrived, at Rio San Juan del Norte, March 4, and the following day was supplied by the commandant at Castillo with a number of macheteros from the soldiers under his command. Work was immediately commenced and is being rapidly pushed forward. The expedition was detained over a week in crossing the lake by a sharp gale of wind, which made it necessary for the steamer to seek shelter under the lee of the island of Ountepe. The officers and men of the expedition are in good health. All the work on this side of the lake was completed 22d of February. The present operations are in the valley of the river San Juan. The expedition has received very great aid and encouragement from the authorities of the republic of Nicaragua. On arriving at Virgin Bay, the President of the republic appointed an officer of rank to aid the expedition in procuring laborers, horses, etc. The Darien Expedition, under Commander T. O. Selfridge, has nearly completed the survey of the Bojaya valley and vicinity, which was commenced late in January. The results are very successful. A point has been reached about midway between the Pacific ocean and the Atrato river. Commander Selfridge had been 120 miles up the Atrato, as far as Quibdo, the principal town, and has taken a continuous line of soundings, so that the survey of that stream is complete from Quibdo to its mouth, a distance of 300 miles, by the expedition of this year and the preceding. Health of the expedition continues good. The survey will be finished about 20th of April, when the party would prepare to return home.

MASTER E. DENNISON, of the U. S. steamer *Saranac*, committed suicide in San Francisco, Cal., April 18, by shooting himself through the head. Domestic difficulties are assigned as the cause, but it may be added that Master Dennison failed to pass examination for promotion to the grade of lieutenant, in which he numbered 201 in the July Register. By lineal promotion previous to examination he would have stood 195 in the list of lieutenants in the January, 1873, Register, had he been successful, instead of which he was placed number 4 in the list of masters. It is very probable this had its effect in leading to the rash act. A despatch from San Francisco says he addressed a letter to his wife's father announcing his intention to commit suicide. In the letter he accuses his father of ill-treating him, and says he was the cause of the rupture between himself and his wife. The latter had sent the deceased a note saying she would never live with him again, and had determined to obtain a divorce. Master Dennison was a son of ex-Postmaster General Dennison, of Ohio. He entered the Naval Academy at Newport in 1863, and immediately attained high cadet rank. During his course of four years his career was distinguished by conspicuous officer-like qualities, by a refined sense of honor and a general superiority in manly sports and exercises, which rendered him very popular among his mess-mates. He was regarded as the handsomest midshipman in his class, being of athletic frame and possessing marvellous skill with the foil, single-stick, and broadsword. Far from being of the melancholy, retiring nature of the suicide, he was always genial and companionable, and it was therefore most likely only by reason of some intense affliction that he was induced to sacrifice himself in the flower of his youth and while yet with a brilliant career before him. He went into active service in 1867, and since that date has performed duty among the various American squadrons.

THE U. S. steamer *Lackawanna*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Jenkins, was at Calcutta December 20. As soon as she arrived an aide-de-camp from His Excellency, the Viceroy of India, Lord Northbrook, brought a message of welcome to Rear-Admiral Jenkins and his command, and during the stay of the *Lackawanna* at that port every attention was received from the authorities. The day after his arrival Rear-Admiral Jenkins, with his staff, visited the viceroy at the government house, and it was subsequently arranged that the viceroy should return the visit on board the *Lackawanna*. Unfortunately the appearance of sickness among the crew of the vessel rendered it imprudent to remain longer in the Hoogly river and the honor of receiving His Excellency had to be foregone. Rear-Admiral Jenkins and the officers of his command regretted this exceedingly, in view of the fact that the viceroy had ordered H. B. M. ship *Columbine*, to come up to Calcutta from the coast to assist in honoring the presence of the officers of the American Navy. Excursions into the interior had been arranged and entertainments at the Government House. The *Lackawanna* left Calcutta January 3, and was at Saigon, Cochinchina, February 16, at which place she arrived February 13, from Bangkok, the capital of Siam. She anchored off the bar at the mouth of the Meinam river, about 30 miles from Bangkok, January 30. The following morning she was visited by General Partridge, U. S. consul, who came down in a small steamer, which had been courteously furnished by the Siamese government, and in the afternoon of the same day Rear-Admiral Jenkins, with his staff, accompanied the consul to Bangkok. February 1 the Admiral visited the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and on the 3d had an audience with the first king. The Admiral was waited on at the consulate by an officer of the court, and, attended by his staff and several officers of

the *Lackawanna*, was, with the consul, conducted to the palace, where he was met by high officers of the court and presented to the king, with all the honors customary on such an occasion. February 5 the Admiral received a visit at the consulate from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and on the same day was presented to the second king with formalities similar to those at the interview with the first king. On the 6th he visited the prime minister, who is also the regent of the kingdom. The *Lackawanna* left her anchorage in the Meinam, February 8, for Saigon, at which port she arrived February 13. Visits were exchanged between Rear-Admiral Jenkins and Rear-Admiral Dupre, governor of the colony and commandant of the naval station. Every courtesy and attention was extended by the authorities of the port and every facility granted for coaling and supplying the ship. The *Lackawanna* sailed on the 18th of February for Manila, thence to Hong Kong, and arrived at the latter place on the 10th of March. No information had been received of the whereabouts of the *Hartford* since she was at Malta.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN B. MONTGOMERY.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, U. S. Navy, who died at Carlisle, Pa., on the 25th of March, was born in Allentown, N. J., September 17, 1794. His immediate ancestors emigrated from Scotland. They were preceded by a well defined lineage of noble rank and eminence in that country, and earlier in France. Many names of his family adorn the military and naval annals of our own country. None loved it more loyally than he.

His official connection with the Navy may be briefly stated as follows: Midshipman, June 4, 1812; lieutenant, April 1, 1815; commander, December 9, 1839; captain, January 6, 1853; commodore, July 16, 1862; rear-admiral, July 25, 1866; served 21 years, 9 months at sea; 17 years, 2 months on shore duty, and had been in the service 60 years and 10 months. These dates are suggestive. Four wars are comprised in them. How many glorious struggles! How much patriotic galley, as well in defeat as victory!

In the summer of 1812 three brothers left New York on the same day. All were in the naval service. Three years later they returned, for the first time, within twenty-four hours of each other. Three years of war had passed in the interval. That evening the city was brilliantly illuminated. Peace with Great Britain had been proclaimed. Alexander Montgomery, the eldest, had served under Commodore Porter as a surgeon, and been captured with him in the *Essex*. Lawrence had lost an arm in the fight of the *President* and *Belvidere*, and for his gallant conduct in this affair had been promoted to a lieutenantcy at 16 years of age—the youngest officer who ever held that rank in our Navy. The youngest of these brothers, the subject of this sketch, had served on the lakes. On Lake Ontario he had participated in the attack on Kingston, the capture of York (now Toronto), of Forts George and Newark. With seven other officers he had volunteered under Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, and had borne a distinguished part in the memorable action of September 10, 1813, which resulted in the capture of the British fleet. For this, with other officers of his grade, he had received a sword and a note of thanks from Congress. What a glorious meeting of brothers must this have been!

The short war with Algiers ensued. In 1815 Midshipman Montgomery sailed for the Mediterranean under Commodore Decatur, took part in the capture of an Algerian frigate and several smaller vessels, and in the blockade of Algiers, which resulted in the submission of that piratical power.

After this stirring episode, varied duty, zealously and faithfully performed, occupied thirty years of his life. Commander Montgomery was ordered to the sloop of war *Portsmouth*, and sailed for the Pacific in 1845. This cruise lasted nearly four years. The country was at war with Mexico. During that time he blockaded Mazatlan, and reduced several ports in lower California. In upper California he took possession of San Francisco: Montgomery street and Portsmouth square commemorate the event. While at San Francisco, Commander Montgomery met with a severe affliction in the loss of his two sons, both serving in the Pacific squadron. Passed Midshipman William Montgomery, his brother Elliot, and another officer, with a crew of twenty men, were ordered to proceed up the bay with a ship's launch, carrying a large sum in specie for the payment of Fremont's troops, who had arrived at Sacramento by overland route. The eldest brother, William, was in command. The expedition never reached its destination. An anxious search, prolonged for months, revealed no tidings of its fate. Rumors of mutiny and murder added poignancy to this affliction. Many years subsequently a communication from a dying sailor partially confirmed the reports. The grey-haired father, in mercy to his family, thought best to avoid further investigation, and the story was never fully authenticated.

The outbreak of the civil war found Captain Montgomery flying his flag on the steam corvette *Lancaster*, in command of the Pacific squadron. The squadron was then at anchor in Panama Bay. News of the bombardment of Sumter arrived. Promptly summoning his officers on board the flagship, he caused the oath of allegiance to be administered with religious solemnity. He himself set the example of taking it. Only one officer in the whole squadron (then the largest afloat) proved false. Many supposed to be wavering were confirmed in their fealty—a result largely due to the energetic and patriotic action of the flag officer.

In the spring of 1862, being relieved of the command of the Pacific squadron, he returned to New York. Soon after he was ordered to take command of the Boston Navy-yard, and was thence transferred to the Washington yard, where he remained until after the close of the war, rendering valuable and arduous service in organizing and supplying men and material to carry on the great contest. Although retired in 1861, he continued on duty as commandant of the naval station at Sackett's

Harbor, New York, until 1869, when he was permitted to spend the closing days of an eventful life surrounded by his children.

The late rear-admiral was a consistent Christian. The Scriptures were his daily study. Duty, thence once ascertained, was with him the rule of life. Extremely modest and retiring in his intercourse with all outside of his immediate family circle, within it he was ever affectionate, self-denying, and indulgent. A strong love of justice was his prominent characteristic; yet his kindly heart was ever in sympathy with the unfortunate or oppressed. His unswerving sense of personal honor was fitly coupled with the most graceful and genial courtesy. Of him it may with truth be said that he was a Christian gentleman.

Admiral Montgomery married in 1820 Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Henry, Esq., of New York. He lost his wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, in 1869. A son and three daughters survive him. Their most cherished legacy must be the consoling memory of their father's universally respected character and untainted name.

A. F.

A NEW TORPEDO-BOAT.

WE publish below, headings and all, the account of a new torpedo-boat given by a *Times* reporter, who has evidently "been near the galley" in the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The vessel he describes would, it seems to us, be chiefly "formidable" to the reputation of its inventor. It is not, as he describes it, large enough to attain necessary speed or to carry the armor it requires for defence if it is to float at all above water. Nor do we see how masts, which are to "disappear during an engagement," are to be anything better than an incumbrance, and we fail to see the propriety of using the English bracket system in a vessel of this size. It is all very well for the *Great Eastern*, *Bellerophon*, or *Hercules*, but it is out of place here.

The Fowler wheel, too, has been tried sufficiently to show that it is not as efficient in means of propulsion as the ordinary propeller, and it is moreover full of complicated mechanism, wholly out of place in a vessel which, being itself an experiment, requires to be as simple as possible in all of its parts. The only advantage claimed for the Fowler wheel is, that by altering the position of the blades it can be made to steer the boat, but no reliance seems to be placed on this feature, if, as we are informed, a rudder is to be added to the boat. The Fowler wheel, in short, a jimmerack, very captivating to amateur constructors, the adoption of which in a vessel of this experimental character exhibits a singular want of judgment. We have no hesitation in predicting that before anything can be done with this boat the so-called Fowler steering wheel will have to be taken out of her.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S MYSTERIOUS WAR ENGINE.—DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.—TO BE COMPLETED IN JULY.

A TORPEDO-BOAT of formidable build and terrible destructiveness, the invention of Admiral Porter, is now in course of construction at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The ship is designed on an entirely new and improved principle, and will, when completed, present features heretofore unknown in the U. S. Navy. In addition to her extraordinary capability in the discharge of torpedoes, the vessel will have the advantage of powerful build, combined with a high rate of speed.

When out of water the boat is shaped somewhat like a shark, the nose or ram tapering off from the bow, and projecting a distance of forty feet. At the extreme point of this ram is situated the torpedo bar and valve, from which the deadly missiles can be discharged by electricity with terrible effect. The projection of torpedoes, however, is not confined to the forward part of the boat; she is so constructed that torpedo bars run along at both sides, so that if lying with either side toward the enemy it will be only necessary to apply the electric current and torpedoes can be projected with ease. When afloat, only about four feet of the vessel appears over water, and in shape she looks perfectly oval.

The extreme length of the boat is 173 feet, breadth of beam 23 feet, and depth 13 feet. The best-tested charcoal iron is being used in her construction. The thickness of the plating for the sides has not yet been decided; that on the hull ranges from three-eighths to half an inch, according to the general rules for constructing iron vessels. The decks are of plated steel, from five-sixteenths to half an inch in thickness, which, it is thought, will add to the strength of the boat. The decks are arched much higher than usual, thus giving to the middle of the vessel a height greater than would appear.

This formidable engine of destruction is composed of a series of water-tight compartments, which can be flooded or emptied at pleasure, so that the vessel can be made to sink under water until, if necessary, only a foot remains above the surface. In action nothing can be seen above the decks but an iron-plated pilot-house, a smoke-stack, and grated hatchways. The pilot-house, however, need not be occupied on such occasions, as the vessel could be steered from the engine-room below. She will be fitted up with three masts, constructed so as to disappear during an engagement; but, if found necessary, they can be run up and sail put on at a moment's notice. The sailing facilities can be available when the vessel is not in action.

The new boat is built on what is known as the English bracket principle, introduced for the first time into American shipbuilding. The peculiarity about ships constructed on this principle is that they are virtually two distinct vessels, built one within the other, and of equal strength. Within the outside shell three longitudinal ribs of immense strength run the entire length of the vessels, and are connected with bars running in a

horizontal direction by brackets of equal length. The whole is then covered with an iron plating of an equal thickness with the outer one, forming a distinct and perfectly water-tight bottom and sides, the different sections of which can be entered by man-holes. A passage sufficiently large to allow a man to walk in is left open between the outer and inner vessels, as they may be called, from stem to stern, so that should any accident occur to the outer plating it could be remedied from the inside. The advocates of the bracket principle claim that even should the exterior plating of a boat get damaged, and the water rush in, the vessel would still be safe, owing to the second water-tight plating constructed within.

The boat, being designed solely as an engine of destruction, will not carry a larger crew than will be sufficient to work her, and during action they will remain below.

The Fowler wheel, a new propeller, will be introduced into the vessel. It has never yet been brought into use in the U. S. Navy. This propeller, which is considered by naval constructors to be a great improvement, enables the vessel to be steered and propelled by the same wheel. It works on the eccentric principle, and allows the pitch of the blade to be altered at pleasure, so that, if necessary, a rudder could be dispensed with altogether. To provide against accident, however, a rudder will always be kept on hand.

The vessel will be supplied throughout with an improved electric apparatus, by which connection will be maintained between the engine and torpedo-rooms, pilot-house, and other portions of the ship.

Machinery of extraordinary power, and on the most approved principle, will be furnished the boat, and she will be capable of attaining as great a rate of speed when going in a backward as in a forward direction. The shock which a ram of this description, driven by powerful engines, could give to a hostile vessel would be something terrific. The great length of ram concealed under water would also enable her to strike when she, to all appearances, seemed to be forty feet distant from the object of attack.

The exact principle on which the torpedoes are to be discharged is kept a secret by the constructors, at the request of Admiral Porter, who does not wish his invention to become known to natives of other countries. Numbers of gentlemen connected with naval construction in European countries have visited the Navy-yard and endeavored to get some idea of the construction of the new torpedo boat, but have been met by the officials with a polite refusal.

From the opinions of persons eminently fitted to judge, it would seem that, should the new boat prove equal to the work expected of her, Admiral Porter will have given to the American Navy the most formidable and destructive engine of war ever constructed in any part of the world.

A large force of men are now employed on the work, and the utmost expedition is being used in order to get the boat launched, if possible, by the middle of July.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 16.—Gunner George Fouse, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.
Gunner Thomas H. Fortune, to ordnance duty, and in charge of the magazine at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
Carpenter John Macfarlane, to duty in the constructor's department at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.
Acting Carpenter Wm. W. Richardson, to the Pensacola, per steamer of 30th inst.
APRIL 17.—Chief Engineer Alex. Henderson, to the Navy-yard, New York.
APRIL 18.—Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Porter Loomis, to the Naval Station, New London, Conn.
Mate Alexander McIntosh, to the receiving ship Vermont at New York.
First Assistant Engineer Levi T. Safford, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk.
Second Assistant Engineer Henry L. Slosson, to special duty at the Navy-yard, New York.
APRIL 22.—Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Crowninshield, to the *Lackawanna*, per steamer of 16th May next, as the relief of Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Kellogg.

DETACHED.

APRIL 16.—Rear-Admiral T. O. Selfridge, from the command of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 31st May, and placed on waiting orders.
Rear-Admiral Chas. S. Boggs, as secretary of the Light-house Board on the 1st May, and placed on waiting orders.
Commodore Wm. E. Le Roy, as senior officer of the Board of Inspectors on the 15th May, and to command the Navy-yard, Mare Island on the 31st May.
Commander John G. Walker, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to duty as secretary of the Light-house Board on the 1st May.
Lieutenant John J. Hunter, from torpedo duty, and ordered to the Michigan.
Master James D. Adams, from the receiving ship Independence, and placed on waiting orders.
Boatswain James C. Walton, from the Powhatan on the 1st inst. and placed on sick leave.
Gunner A. F. Thompson, from the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and placed on waiting orders.
Carpenter E. D. Hall, from the Pensacola, and ordered to return home and wait orders.
Sailmaker Stephen Seaman, from the receiving ship Sabine, and ordered to equipment duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
Second Assistant Engineer George C. Driven, returned from the Terror, and ordered to the New York Hospital for treatment.
APRIL 17.—Chief Engineer Wm. H. Shock, from the Navy-yard, New York.
APRIL 18.—First Assistant Engineer S. L. Smith, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the Worcester, per steamer on the 24 May next.
First Assistant Engineer Robert B. Hine, from the Worcester, and ordered to return home and wait orders.
First Assistant Engineer Geo. W. Sensner, from the Worcester, and ordered to return home and wait orders.
Second Assistant Engineer John L. Hannum, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Worcester, per steamer of 3d May next.
APRIL 21.—Captain Samuel R. Franklin, from the Naval Station, New London, Conn., and ordered to command the Wabash, European Station, per steamer 31st May next.
Assistant Paymaster Wm. M. Preston, from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to the Wasp, South Atlantic Station, per steamer of 23d inst.
First Assistant Engineer Cipriano Andrade, from the Benicia, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.
APRIL 22.—Commander R. W. Menze, from the command of the Narragansett on the 4th inst., and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Kellogg, from the *Lackawanna*,

on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home, and wait orders.
 Assistant Surgeon Henry C. Eckstein, from the Narragansett on the 4th inst., and placed on waiting orders.
 Carpenter C. F. Humphreys, from the Saranac, and ordered to return home, and wait orders.

APPOINTED.

APRIL 16.—James Heron, an acting boatswain in the Navy.

REVOKED.

APRIL 18.—Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Bowen's orders to the Naval Hospital, Va., and wait orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

APRIL 22.—Leave granted to Lieutenant R. M. G. Brown for six months.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending April 19, 1873:

Edward Austin, seaman, March 31, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.
 John Ryan, marine, April 5, Navy-yard, at Pensacola, Fla.
 J. H. Bulkley, paymaster, January 17, at Philadelphia.
 John Morrison, landaman, March 12, U. S. steamer Wabash, at sea.

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VINCENT B. KING. HENRY W. MILLER.
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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

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We give this week an illustration of Tule Lake, the scene of the operations against the Modocs. It is drawn from the original sketch prepared by Professor Hayden, United States geologist, and may therefore be relied upon as presenting a faithful view of the region in which so much interest just now centres.

It is hardly necessary for us to say that the situation of the Lava beds is in the northwestern part of California, close to the Oregon border, and that they form an admirable natural cover for just the sort of defence in which the Modocs are now engaged.

This illustration will give a better idea than pages of verbal description, of the character of the country in which our troops are operating, and show the difficulties of the warfare they have undertaken. Because they have not succeeded in at once putting an end to the Modocs, they are treated to much wise journalistic criticism by some, while others are equally disturbed, not because they have sent so few but so many of the Modocs to the happy hunting-grounds. Does it ever occur to these gentlemen, whose wisdom flows so readily out of their inkstands, that in a great city like New York, where a million souls are gathered together for mutual protection, men, women, and children are murdered every day, and their murderers go forth unmolested, in spite of the efforts of society to secure their punishment? Is hunting down a lot of armed Indians, in such a country as that about Tule Lake, a task so much easier that we must grow impatient because it is not at once accomplished by a force less than one-half of that required to keep the peace on Manhattan Island? It is altogether probable that mistakes have been made in the management of these Indians, but blind denunciation will do nothing to correct them, and men who are paying for them with their lives should not be lightly criticised, especially on the strength of newspaper telegrams.

General SHERMAN, who has the fashion of going right at the heart of a subject, gives his opinion on the question of Indian management in a letter which we publish elsewhere. He has shown heretofore a capacity for an unmistakable directness of statement of which his letter this week gives another example. It will be read with interest by all.

In the absence of official reports we make the best we can of the accounts of the recent operations of General CANBY's command given in the telegraphic despatches to the daily papers. These we condense for the information of the readers of the JOURNAL.

It seems to be generally understood that the mission to Zanzibar from the English Government, to which the United States lent its moral force, for the purpose of securing an abrogation of so much of the treaty between Great Britain and the Sultan of Muscat as allowed the transportation of slaves within certain localities, has not met with the success desired and expected. The display of force, which is customary or generally resorted to to give weight to missions to the less civilized nations, has had but little effect on his Highness the Sultan, from whom no concessions have been obtained other than that he would give the subject his considera-

tion. The mission seems to be at an end, for the present at least, the embassy having taken its departure, and having accomplished nothing, as far as known, by diplomacy. The presence of three of Her Majesty's ships in the waters of the Sultan had such a depressing influence on the commerce of Zanzibar as to call forth complaints from the foreigners who were interested in it. It was, perhaps, not unnatural that the Sultan should have looked with some astonishment at the sudden appearance of vessels of war representing two of the powerful nations of the globe, and felt perhaps that the movement was of a compulsory rather than a suasive character. The force sent consisted of the *Glasgow*, flagship, screw frigate, of 3,037 tons, 28 guns; *Briton*, screw corvette, 1,322 tons, 10 guns; *Daphne*, screw sloop, 1,081 tons, 15 guns, together with the U. S. steamer *Yantic*, 410 tons, and 3 guns. The East African slave trade seems to be pretty firmly established, to the extent that it is sanctioned and recognized by treaty stipulations. Time or force alone can have effect on it.

In retiring from the chair of Chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, Rear-Admiral CASE closes a career of usefulness marked by many enduring monuments, and the JOURNAL performs but a pleasant duty in re-echoing the God-speed which goes with him from his friends as he starts for the new field of duty, in command of the European station to which he has been assigned. Called to his post in the bureau in the earlier days of the first Presidency of General GRANT, when the administration of the Navy Department was undergoing an entire reorganization, he at once brought into full exercise the administrative ability which has characterized his service, and at the same time that the special interest confided to him was largely advanced, his conduct showed him to be governed by an earnest desire to labor for the advancement of the service as a whole, without personal or partisan motive. As senior bureau officer, besides his own legitimate work, the onerous duties of Secretary of the Navy frequently devolved upon him, and how well they were discharged the commendation of his official superiors and the satisfaction of the naval services have repeatedly attested.

One of the first, and perhaps, in its prospective results, the most important of the innovations made during his administration of the bureau, was the act of throwing open to officers of all grades what had in times gone by been the sealed book of technical knowledge in matters of Navy ordnance. To every officer willing to help himself the helping hand was extended, and the archives of the bureau unbarred. Criticism of the past, improvement of the present, and suggestions for the future were alike cordially received, attentively examined, and if found valuable, when weighed in the scale of sound judgment, introduced into the service with thanks to the originator. For the first time in our naval experience European fields of information in technical artillery were carefully studied by officers on the spot, and the results, soon to be given to the service, will show how important it is to observe the advance of our uncertain friends and probable enemies.

Of the Torpedo School, and of the practical system of torpedoes which the Navy owes to him, we leave the approving reports of the boards of distinguished officers who have examined into the subject to speak, for with these the service is already familiar; it is to another less generally known and later "landmark, by the way," which this officer has left behind him, that we would refer. Nowhere is it better known than in our naval service that efficient ordnance is the result of long and laborious experiment. All realize that our pre-eminently superior armament of fifteen years ago was the offspring of a course of hard study, research, and alternations of disappointments and successes, extending through years of practical test, in which the late Admiral DAHLGREN won the position which the world now assigns him as inventor of the first practicable system of heavy cast-iron naval ordnance. Later the monster guns and heavy armor which our gallantly commanded and revolutionizing little *Monitor* led us to adopt, made further and a different class of experiments necessary; and the unpretending battery in the Navy-yard at Washington, where

Admiral DAHLGREN had won his success, and to which he so largely owed his fame as a great artilleryman, was found unfit for the purpose. From this necessity a more formidable and extended work for practice against armor grew up at Pencote, opposite the Washington Arsenal, on the grounds of the Government Asylum. Here experiments were made for two or three years, principally under the charge of Captain JEFFERS, the able successor of Admiral CASE.

The good work done led to two most important conclusions—the one, in the minds of our own officers, that the 15-inch gun was more than equal to the effort of piercing any armor then (1863, '64, and '65) afloat; the other, on the part of foreign artillerymen, that a revolution had been worked in ordnance in America, and that heavier guns, with suitable means for experimenting with them, must be introduced into their services in order to keep pace with us. To this feeling may be traced the rapid growth of Shoeburyness, Tegel, Wolkowa, Brachchaet, and other great European practice grounds. Unfortunately, the forced abandonment of Pencote to another department of the Government resulted in a suspension of experiment on our part; while other services, beginning later, and at the point where we have left off, made gigantic strides in the way of improvement. Recognizing the great importance of a practice ground where ordnance for the Navy might be perfected and the fertility of American inventive genius be allowed to exercise an influence on contemplated changes, a project was early entertained by Admiral CASE of selecting a permanent location for such an establishment. Restricted by want of means, this was a difficult object to accomplish; but the plan was not abandoned, though held in abeyance for a time. A small tract of land at Fort Madison, opposite the Naval Academy, coming under control of the Navy Department, was at once asked for, and eventually conveyed to the bureau for use as the site of an experimental battery; and this now forms the nucleus of what we predict will one day be, as we have already said, one of the prominent landmarks by the way, for which Admiral CASE deserves so well of his profession. We hope ere long to be able to lay before our readers practical results showing the wisdom of its founder and the correctness of our predictions.

It is a great pity that our Secretaries of War and the Navy cannot abrogate their functions for a while, and turn them over to those two enterprising sheets, the *New York Herald* and *World*. We should have lively times at once, and a speedy annexation of valuable territory. The former sheet is busied carrying our frontier across the Rio Grande in sensational reports, which we have already sought to put at rest; and while the *Herald* is attacking our sister republic by land the *World* assails her by sea. Hear it:

At the naval station at New Orleans there are now eight gunboats, three monitors, and besides these five monitors which, when necessary demands, may be converted into effective rams, and for some time between sixty and seventy men have been busily employed in repairing these engines of war and making them ready for action at the shortest notice. The monitor *Keywaydin* is protected with iron and wood plating four feet thick, and has a capacity of 800 tons; it carries four eleven-inch Dahlgren guns, two in the forward and two in the aft turret, and weighing from 16,000 to 17,000 pounds. The *Chickadee* closely resembles the *Keywaydin*, and both are like the *Winnebago*, except that in the latter gunboat the guns are worked by steam-power. The turrets of all are worked by steam engines of ten horse-power. Their full complement of men is 180 men each. As rapidly as possible they are preparing for sea. The other five monitors are the *Elah*, the *Unquaga*, the *Puma*, the *Iris*, and the *Climax*, all known as Stimpert's light-draught monitors; they were taken to New Orleans in 1869, and, until within a short time, have lain idly there. They are all armed alike, and are of the same capacity. They have respectively a measurement of 550 tons, mount two eleven-inch Dahlgren guns in turrets guarded by eleven inches of iron; each has two screw propellers, carries 300 tons of coal, and works with a crew of ninety men in charge of a lieutenant. Every one of these formidable engines of war is now ready to sail within four or five hours of the time when orders for them to do so should be received, and they would be ready for action without delay. Such is the state of affairs at the naval station at New Orleans, and, taken in connection with what has already been done elsewhere, there seems little room for doubt that the United States would have a chance of seeing the force of the celebrated "three rules."

How easy it would be to make war if we left it to the reporters. Furnished with a few facts regarding the size, construction, metal, etc., of the vessels at New Orleans, this one has concocted a startling article. If it were true, we should soon find the Gulf swarming with an armored fleet more formidable than that which was engaged in the bombardment of Fort Fisher. Our neighbors would be preparing to hotly welcome the armada, and the Department of State would be agitated with diplomatic inquiries as to the whys and wherefores of this warlike move-

ment. Their fears, if aroused, may subside, as there is no ground for them. The iron-clads at New Orleans are resting as quietly as they have for several years past—disturbed only by the swift and turbid current of the Mississippi as it agitates their moorings. The sixteen vessels of the writer can be made eight only. These eight have not been "preparing as rapidly as possible for sea," and it is doubted, when they were in their best trim, whether they were very "formidable engines of war." They were constructed for river and harbor defence, are not suited for service at sea, or to be sent abroad, and could not be made effective or at all formidable without large expenditures of time and money. Their iron casings are sound, their woodwork defective, as far as known. A small number of men and a few officers are kept aboard to keep their machinery from rusting, and they are occasionally touched up with paint and whitewash to preserve them as far as possible. Their guns are aboard and some other war equipments, but it is idle speculation to say that they are being fitted to test the force of the "celebrated three rules."

On the 14th of April General Schofield sent the following despatch to General Gillem:

"Please inform me fully of the situation so I may send more troops if necessary. If the Indians escape from the lava beds, I may send troops to operate against them from another direction. Let me know fully what you wish. I suppose you have force enough to destroy the outlaws, unless they succeed in eluding you."

"Nothing short of their prompt and sure destruction will satisfy the ends of justice or meet the expectations of the Government. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD."

On the 18th the following despatch was received by General Schofield:

HEADQUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION,
LAVA BEDS, April 15, 1873.

Major-General Schofield, San Francisco.

Have fought the Indians all day and driven them to the immediate vicinity of their strongholds. Our losses are one officer, Lieutenant Eagan, wounded, not seriously; three enlisted men killed and nine wounded. We hope to surround them to-morrow.

A. C. GILLEM, Colonel Commanding.

The particulars of the operations described in the above despatch are as follows, so far as we can gather them, from the voluminous but not too lucid press despatches.

In accordance with orders issued the night previous, the infantry and artillery moved at daybreak and the cavalry at three o'clock. The latter were instructed to advance until they reached the Modoc pickets, and then take the strongest position they could get and hold it until the remainder of the command arrived. Major Mason's command, consisting of Companies B, C, and M of the Twenty-first Infantry, Troops B and C of the First Cavalry, and seventy-two Warm Spring Indians, moved into position on the night of the 14th on the east side of the lake. The cavalry consisted of Troops F and K, First Cavalry, and the artillery of Batteries A, E, K, and M, Fourth Artillery; the supporting infantry, of Companies E and G of the Twelfth. Captain Miller, Company E, of the Fourth Artillery, commanding a battalion, his company being commanded by Lieutenant Leary, had the extreme right. Next to him were Captain Throckmorton's Battery M, Fourth Artillery, and Lieutenant Harris's Battery K, Fourth Artillery; Lieutenant Eagan's Company G, and Lieutenant Wright's Company E, both of the Twelfth Infantry, formed the centre. The cavalry were on the extreme left. Shortly after 3 P. M. the mortars arrived from camp under the command of Captain Thomas and Lieutenants Cranston and Howe, Fourth Artillery. After a few trial shots they obtained the range, and soon began to burst their shells in the vicinity of Captain Jack's stronghold, their effect proving very destructive, as afterward discovered. When night set in the troops had extended their line to a point about three hundred yards from the stronghold. The shelling was kept up during the night. On the following day the line was connected on the left, securing the water-front. Our allies, the Warm Spring Indians, did good service. The Modocs retired from the lava beds. At 2 A. M. the next day Major Greene advanced his command, and by noon had effected a junction with Major Mason's command, cutting off the Modocs from the water. A fire of mortars was kept up during the day with excellent effect, finally at 4 P. M. compelling the Modocs to break cover, dashing across the ledge, losing two men killed and one wounded. At 9 3/4 o'clock Major Mason signalled that the Modocs were leaving the lava beds, and the cavalry were ordered to pursue. On Sunday, the 20th, the cavalry returned, having failed to discover any signs of the Indians' trail. An examination of the lava beds indicated that the Indians left in haste, ammunition, provisions, and other articles being scattered about. An Indian, found wounded, was killed. A squaw was captured and turned over to the Warm Spring Indians. Eleven dead bodies were found in a cave of the lava beds making sixteen warriors slain. The bodies of the dead were burned. The number of Indians wounded is unknown. Some of the bodies were horribly mangled by the shells. Bodies were discovered in the crevices from under the heaps of rocks, and a sickening stench filled the air. The women and children were removed before the massacre of the Peace Commissioners. There were about 230 men, women, and children, sixty of whom could fight.

The latest despatch says: Firing has commenced at the head of Long Cave, where the troops were attacked

by the Indians coming down to the water. An escort coming in to meet the pack train has also been attacked and the men ordered to fall in. Light Battery B of the Sixth Artillery is on its way from the Presidio to assist the cavalry, and Battery G of the Fourth Artillery is also on its way from Black Point.

The following casualties among our troops are thus far reported:

Twelfth Infantry—Lieutenant Charles P. Eagan, gunshot flesh wound in left thigh; Sergeant Gude (G), gunshot wound in right tibia, severe; Corporal Drew (G), shot through the head and killed; Private Nolan (G), slightly wounded; Private Martin Conner, or Connard (G), gunshot flesh wound in left leg; Private John Walsh (G), killed; Private Maurice Darsey (G), shot in arm.

Fourth Artillery—Sergeant Morgan (E), shot through the head and died on the field; Corporal Kellogg, or Killbeck, slight scalp wound; Corporal Dennis Delaney (K), gunshot wound through right eye, dead; Private E. O'Connor (E), gunshot flesh wound left eye; Private Owen Dooly (K), gunshot flesh wound right forearm; Private T. McManus (E), gunshot fracture of left thigh, dangerous; Bugler William Smith (M), gunshot wound through neck; Private Harmon (E), shot dead on the field and scalped; Private Wiggins (E), shot through leg, serious; Private H. P. Meakens (E), flesh wound in right leg; Private William Cunningham (E), flesh wound in the small of the back.

First Cavalry—Bugler W. F. Searles (F), gunshot wound through head, mortal; Private Thomas Bernard (K), gunshot, opening left shoulder, fracturing clavicle; Private J. M. Jones, finger of right hand shot away; Robert A. Dalles, an Indian, who was shot in the calf of the leg, was the only one of Major Mason's command who was hurt.

Colonel Davis has arrived and assumed command. The following order in regard to General Canby's death has been issued by General Schofield. His remains were embalmed and sent to Portland in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Canby. His funeral took place there on the 19th of April:

HEADQUARTERS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 14, 1873.

General Orders No. 6.

It is with extreme sorrow that the division commander announces the death of one of our most honored and beloved comrades, Brigadier-General Edward R. S. Canby, commanding the Department of the Columbia. General Canby and his associates, the Peace Commissioners, were, on the 11th inst., making a last humane effort to avert further hostilities with the Modocs, when they were treacherously assaulted by the Indian chiefs, General Canby and Rev. Dr. Thomas were killed, and Mr. Meacham dangerously wounded. Lieutenant William L. Sherwood, Twenty-first Infantry, was at the same time treacherously shot and seriously wounded while answering a flag of truce. Upon the arrival of the remains of General Canby in Portland, Oregon, appropriate funeral honors will be paid, under the direction of Brevet Major-General Robert S. Granger, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry. All officers and troops on duty in and near San Francisco will join in the escort of the remains of the illustrious dead when they pass through San Francisco to their final resting place. As a mark of respect to the memory of the Christian patriot, Rev. Dr. Thomas, who, at the call of the Government, lost his life in the cause of peace and humanity, in company with our deceased comrade, all the officers of the Division and Department staff will attend his funeral.

By order of Major-General Schofield.

J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Sherman has once more been followed to cover by an inquisitive reporter, who describes his interview as follows:

When asked if the troops had behaved as gallantly as he expected, he replied, with a nervous twitch of his body:

"Gallantly! Of course they did gallantly. What else would you expect? That is what they are paid for, but I am uneasy. The red devils have escaped, and have no doubt scattered like partridges, fleeing to the mountains to evade the Army."

"It is rather serious business," said your correspondent.

"The country will begin to think so before we get through with the Modoc campaign. The Kiowas and Comanches are getting ready for a raid into Texas, and just as sure as the grass grows the Army will have desperate work in that part of the country. Why, just now, when the President and Interior Department are asking the Governor of Texas to release the murderers Santanta and Big Tree, comes a report to me from the inspector of the Department of Texas, advising that the Comanches and Kiowas are already to raid Texas under the expected leadership of these savage Indians, and those preparations going on, too, while a delegation of the tribe is waiting for the release of the prisoners, with no end to their promises to forever live in peace and behave themselves. Bah! on such a policy."

The General resumed his writing, his face betraying angry emotions at the condition of affairs on the border.

In another part of the room sat Acting Secretary of War Robeson, with his spectacles adjusted for long range. In reply to the question whether any news had been received from the front, he blandly answered:

"Not a word, sir; not a word, sir, more than is printed in the San Francisco despatches to the morning papers. Don't know anything more than you do about what has been done since Thursday."

We are glad to be able to add that the release of Santanta and Big Tree has been postponed.

A DESPATCH received April 23 from Secretary Belknap mentions that he and General Sheridan and party were at Ringgold Barracks on the Rio Grande, and would leave next day for Brownsville. They were all well. They will take the steamer from Brazos Santiago on the 28th inst. for New Orleans.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Observing as in the case of "Achilles," a comrade of mine, that you answer correspondents when asking civil questions, I have taken the liberty of requesting you to furnish me with a transcript of the first paragraph (if not too long) of the *Æneid*—the original from Arma to Rome inclusive—as the post does not furnish apparently at present a copy of Virgil, or the only one supposed to be here has been abstracted or mislaid.

When some years younger I made a translation of the lines I allude to, to match a suggestion in the *Literary World*, now apparently out of publication, respecting the proper way to translate Homer, namely English Ballad measure, as follows:

Of arms I sing, and of the man who did in days of yore,
Forsake his home, the Trojan strand for the Lavinia shore,
Toss'd ball of Fate, drift here and there, a weary man was he,
Until the gods allowed him fair Italy to see.

But the remaining portion I cannot remember, though I have often wished to do so. My only chance is therefore to see the original, which I find it difficult to procure, as neither officers nor medical men seem to carry many of their class-books about with them. *Hinc ille lachryma.*

Another and a similar request I would be glad to be allowed to make. As I grow older I find I forgot what at the time I thought it would be impossible I ever should, otherwise I should have jotted down in a note book the following when I was in Washington after the war:

—“Their silent tents they spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round, the bivouacs of the dead.”

The opening line or lines to the above have completely slipped my memory. As they are worthy the perusal of any and all of the readers of the JOURNAL, as well as to be recalled and pondered over by many, I would thank you much to ornament your pages by reproducing them as also by stating the author, if known (perhaps Longfellow).

KEY WEST, FLA., March 20.

The lines from the *Æneid*, to which our correspondent refers, are these:

Arma virumque cano, Trojæ qui primus ab oris
Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit
Litora: multum ille et terris iactatus et alto,
Vi superûm, sævæ memorem Junonis ob iram,
Multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem,
Infræretque deos Latio, genus unde Latinum,
Albanique patres atque altæ moenia Romæ.

“The Bivouac of the Dead” was written by Theodore O'Hara, of Kentucky, at the time of the removal of the remains of the Kentuckians killed in the Mexican war, to Frankfort, and the erection there of a monument to their memory. O'Hara served in the confederate army during the late war, and it is supposed he died either during the war or soon after its close. We reproduce O'Hara's lines for the benefit of this correspondent and others:

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on Life's parade shall meet
The brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead!

No rumor of the foe's advance
Now sweeps upon the wind;
No troubled thoughts at midnight haunts
Of loved ones left behind.
No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms;
Nor braying horn, nor screaming fife,
At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust,
Their plumed heads are bowed;
Their haughty banner, trailed in dust,
Is now their martial shroud.
And plenteous funeral tears have washed
The red stains from each brow,
And the proud forms, by battle gashed,
Are freed from anguish now.

The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugle's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout, are past;
Nor war's wild note, nor glory's peal,
Shall thrill with fierce delight
Those breasts that nevermore may feel
The raptures of the fight.

For, like the dreadful hurricane
That sweeps the wild plateau,
Flushed with the triumph yet to gain,
Came down the serried foe,
Who heard the tempest of the fray
Break o'er the field beneath,
Knew well the watchword of the day
Was “Victory or Death!”

Long had the doubtful conflict raged
Across the surging plain,
For ne'er such fight before had waged,
The fiery sons of Spain;
And still the storm of battle blew,
Still swelled the gory tide—
Not long, our stout old chieftain knew,
Such odds his strength could bide.

'Twas in that hour his stern command
Called to a martyr's grave
The flower of his own beloved land,
The nation's flag to save.
By rivers of their father's gore
His first-born laurels grew,
And well he deemed the sons would pour
Their lives for glory too!

Full many a Northern breath hath swept
O'er Angostura's plain,
And long the pitying eye hath wept
Above her mouldering slain;
The raven's scream, or eagle's flight,
Or shepherd's pensive lay,
Alone awakes each sullen height
That frowned on that dread fray.

Sons of “the dark and bloody ground,”
Ye should not slumber there,
Where stranger steps and tongues resound
Along the heedless air;
Your own proud land's heroic soil
Must be your fitter grave;
She claims from war her richest spoil—
The ashes of the brave!

Now, 'neath their parent turf, they rest,
Far from the gory field,
Borne to a Spartan mother's breast—
On many a bloody shield;
The sunshine of their native sky
Smiles sadly on them here,
And kindred eyes and hearts watch by
The soldier's sepulchre.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave!
No impious footsteps here shall tread
The herbage of your grave;
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps.

Yon faithful herald's blazoned stone,
With mournful pride, shall tell,
When many a vanished age hath flown,
The story how ye fell;
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's flight,
Nor Time's remorseless doom,
Shall mar one ray of glory's light
That glids your deathless tomb.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPINION.

After his usual vigorous style, General Sherman gives expression to his opinions on the Indian question in a letter addressed to a friend in Washington, which we publish below:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1873.

DEAR SIR—I have your letter of this date, and am unwilling in a private letter to express my opinions on all the questions you make.

The Army has no “policy” about Indians or anything else. It has no voice in Congress, but accepts the laws as enacted and the interpretation thereof by the proper officials, and executes them with as much intelligence, fidelity, and humanity as any other body of citizens. From the organization of the government up to 1850 the Indians and Indian Bureau were under the War Department, so that nearly all the civilization and Christianization of the Indians thus far accomplished occurred under Army supervision. To-day, in case an Indian suffers a wrong, I believe he will be more likely to appeal to the commanding officer of the nearest military post than to his own agent; for in the one he sees with his eyes the evidence of a force to compel obedience, whereas in the other nothing of the kind. In like manner I believe the annuities to treaty Indians would reach the parties in interest quite as surely through Army officers as through civilians. And when Indians have committed depredations—as is very common—and the annuities are chargeable with the amount of damages, such stoppages could more safely be made by a commanding officer having soldiers at his back than by an agent afraid of his life—as too many of them are and have reason to be. The present Indian agents, as a class, are very good men; but they lack the force, the power, which savages alone respect.

The existing policy, usually called the peace policy, is to gradually assemble the wandering tribes on reservations, with boundaries clearly defined, and then, through civilians, to instruct them in agriculture and the rudimentary arts, and educate them as far as possible. To this I think no Army officer objects. And further, when the Indians leave their reservations to steal, murder, and plunder, they fall under the jurisdiction of the Army. This is the theoretical condition of things, but it would require ten times our present Army to make a cordon around the reservations, so that murders are done, the stealing of cattle, horses, etc., perpetrated, and the Indians quickly escape to their reservations, where the troops cannot follow them; so that in fact these reservations help them in their lucrative business. I am safe in saying that half the horses and mules now owned by the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Sioux, etc.—all treaty Indians, all at peace, with agencies and annuities—have been stolen from the United States or from citizens. I have myself seen, at the Kiowa and Comanche agency, and at several of the Sioux agencies, horses and mules branded U. S. led up to be packed with annuity goods, and I never heard of an agent demanding the restitution of one for that reason; and though murders are of frequent occurrence, I do not hear of the murderers being surrendered, as is required

by the treaties. Again, though the Sioux and Cheyennes are at peace, the Army has to send escorts with all trains and parties of surveyors who go rightfully to work within the borders of such States as Kansas and Nebraska, as though actual war existed. All I will venture to assert is, that the Army has a much more difficult task now than if we were actually at war, and could anticipate depredations and follow the perpetrators to their very camps, as I did in the case of the Kiowas two years ago. Then the Texas people were constantly complaining that the treaty Indians were depredating on their property, killing their people and taking refuge on their reservations. I would not believe it until I went in person, and was actually near by when Satanta killed seven poor teamsters in Texas, one of whom was found burned, tied to a wagon wheel, and a few days after he came to the agency at Fort Sill, boasting of the deed. With the approval of the agent, Mr. Tatum, I arrested him and two others and sent them to Texas for trial. Now I am told that Satanta is to be turned loose again, although I believe he has committed fifty murders, and has notoriously violated every promise hitherto made.

No general rule will answer for the government of every tribe, but each must be treated according to their conduct, and I think the Army officers are better qualified to judge than the average of citizens, though I am by no means anxious that this disagreeable duty should be imposed on us. If the Christian agents can better control the wild savages, I wish them all success, but surely the white people who venture into the wilderness to labor and toil, are entitled to the protection of their lives and property, and it is natural that they should feel the greatest interest, although it is the exclusive privilege of Congress to devise the best means to secure this end.

Many good people residing east of the Alleghenies mistake the character of the emigrant population who have of late years brought millions of acres under cultivation and produced fifty or sixty millions of dollars of gold and silver, where, twenty years ago, a white man dare not venture. These people are of the same kind as settled Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa; they are as good as we are, and were we in their stead we would act just as they do. I know it, because I have been one of them. They now pay their full share of taxes and contribute to our national wealth and power. As a rule the emigrants do object that the Indians should forever remain non-producers, beggars, and robbers, if not worse. If the Indians are willing to work, as they used to in the gold mines of California, nobody will prevent them. So today, if the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Kiowas will utilize the beautiful pastoral lands assigned them in raising stock, they will soon become the richest people in the Southwest; but this they have not done, and it looks as though they never will. And the question will surely arise, and that very soon, how long must the Government continue to clothe and feed them without any assurance of self-support? The pressure of white settlements on the borders of Indian reservations is nothing new. It has gone on for two hundred years, and must go on, and the Indians must conform. In some instances they will do it without resistance, in others they will resist, and in some cases injustice will be done; but surely our Government can never admit to practice the principle that one wrong justifies another; and a greater, that because the soldiers in New Mexico chase and kill a few Cheyennes near Fort Bascom, who are more than a hundred miles off their reservation to steal horses, they can go and kill the surveyors near Camp Supply engaged in a lawful survey; and because “Whistler” has been killed by some murderers on the Redoubt, they must demand of the Government an indemnity in ponies, else his death must be avenged on any stranger. These are not supposititious cases, but cases actually pending, and illustrate how far we have thus far progressed in the great work of civilization.

The affair with the Modocs is not regarded as an exceptional case, nor has it any connection whatever with the affairs of the Apaches, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Kiowas, that wander over a region of country four or five times as great as the whole State of California. The Modocs are a small remnant of what used to be called Pitt River Indians, or Rogue River Indians, with whom there have been several wars. They are familiar with the habits and customs of the whites, have seen gold dug from the canyons of their mountains and have participated in it; have seen the wild valleys where they used to hunt and fish converted into prosperous farms and ranches, but in this they seem not to have imitated their white neighbors. Whether they have sustained wrongs or not is not in question, but they have taken refuge in a natural fortress, have defied the civil and military agents, and lastly, under a flag of truce, killed General Canby, who was their best friend; and this was not an isolated fact, for about the same time they decoyed Lieutenant Sherwood within reach of their rifles at another and distant part, and also stealthily attacked Colonel Mason's camp on the opposite side from that where General Canby and the Peace Commissioners were shot. All the Modocs are involved, and do not pretend that the murder of General Canby was the individual act of Captain Jack. Therefore the order to attack is against the whole, and if all be swept from the face of the earth, they themselves have invited it.

The place is like a fortress, and during an assault the soldier cannot pause to distinguish between male and female, or even discriminate as to age; as long as resistance is made death must be meted out, but the moment all resistance ceases, the firing will stop, and survivors turned over to the proper Indian agent. This whole matter must be left to the officers on the spot, and these must be sheltered against the howl such as followed Major Baker after the Piegan attack, as also General Custer after his attack on Black Kettle's camp. There is not much danger of too much harm being done. To be effective and exemplary, the blow must involve the terrible; enough to impress the kindred tribes of Klamaths and Pi-Utes.

I believe the civilians and soldiers wish the same

end, and, in fact, do not differ much as to the process. All Indians must be made to know that when the Government commands they must obey, and until that state of mind is reached, through persuasion or fear, we cannot hope for peace.

I am yours, with respect,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE ENGINEERS AND THE COAST SURVEY.

We readily give place to the subjoined letter, which corrects views erroneously held and carelessly expressed: To the Editor of the New York Times.

There appears in your editorial page on the 23d of February last an article headed "Coast Survey," that contains statements so much to be deprecated that although a partial answer has been given in a communication in your columns, a copy of which has been noticed in the issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 8th of March, still it is felt that this subject, embodying so much that is of vital importance, needs further mention, and that a few plain and sober truths should replace the appeal to prejudice raised by the unjustifiable remarks therein contained.

Every true lover of science, whether in this or any other country, will certainly feel deeply interested when the cause of "American science" is liable to be, or has been, attacked; but who will listen to the placing of any one corps of special scientific persons or observers as the criterion or standard in science, and who, again, is so wanting in thought as to suppose that whosoever may deem it proper that certain national scientific labors in their prosecution should, with more propriety, be conducted under one executive department of our Government than another, shall be adjudged guilty of secret or selfish motives, malicious toward American science?

Could we see in your article an ideal and abstract consideration of the subject, where principles and not men and factions were concerned, it would appear desirable to devote more space to the explanation of certain inalienable characteristics that always have attached, and that always will attach themselves to surveys more or less national in their character, but as the majority of the readers of the article designated and of this communication will draw but few lines of comparison beyond those summed up in the terms coast survey, lake survey, U. S. Army, and U. S. Engineers, such discussion becomes unnecessary.

Upon an examination of the early records concerning the coast survey, it is found that it obtained its organic form mainly from the directing influence of its late chief, Prof. A. D. Bache, whose elementary scientific training was acquired in that most national, and at the same time valuable scientific school, West Point, and has aggregated to its standard a corps of certain special observers educated and skilled in branches of the exact sciences and in their application to the objects of the survey.

When the commission appointed by Congress, and consisting of the superintendent of the survey (then Prof. Bache), two of the principal assistants, two officers of the Navy, and four officers of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, sat in council and framed rules and regulations for the government of the coast survey, their action receiving the sanction of Congress, in 1845, a survey of the coast of the United States was constituted. At that time diligent inquiry and careful thought lent its aid to perfect the fabric of this organization, and an organic law of the land made the integrity of the "Coast Survey," limiting its generic functions and special powers.

Through the exertions of its late distinguished chief, assisted by many officers both of the Army and Navy, most of whose names are prominent upon the record for meritorious services both in war and in peace, the survey was brought to a high state of perfection, until intelligent and thinking men, whether in or out of the Army, gladly have paid tribute of praise to the results attained, and of admiration to the methods employed.

The geodetic survey of our coast line, and the delineation of its general topography, is only the incipient stage that surveys may occupy in their assistance to our commercial and allied industries, for, exclusive of a few of the main harbors of our eastern or western coasts, the channels leading to our ports are obstructed, and nature in more than one way has hindered safe and speedy transit to and from the high seas. Therefore, following rapidly upon the general survey comes the call for the "engineer" to deal with those difficulties that impede mode traffic, and to fully utilize all that nature has provided in the river and harbor channels.

Any national necessity, arising either on the part of an executive department or dictated by a spirit of co-operation with our national industries, should have demonstrated, as doubtless it did to the mind of the framer of our coast survey, and as will soon become apparent to the minds of the American people, that a survey of this character had its necessary limit. When this limit shall have been reached, if, indeed, it has not become already a thing of the past, the United States Coast Survey can pass from existence as an appendage to our Government, as its duties, then so nearly complete, can easily become absorbed by other officers of the Government—officers, too, educated and skilled in those labors that the survey has been called upon to perform. No matter what may happen in this regard, still, as far as I can judge, few officers of the Army, and especially of the Engineer Corps, wished to do aught but accord the highest credit to this survey, and take an active part in its assistance while it maintained its proper limits, without encroachment upon the duties of other departments.

This conservative policy has not been initiated by the "Coast Survey," and it was soon found that a quasi-legislative action was taken by introducing the words "Lake Champlain" in an item for appropriations, effected upon a recommendation from the office of the superintendent (Prof. Pierce), and in 1870 there came the project for a geodetic triangulation across the con-

tinental, which later encroachment has become positive aggression upon a class of duties long conducted, of a necessity, under the auspices of the War Department; for, as has very truly been said, the use of the results of any and all interior national surveys receive the most immediate application in the operations of the War Department.

The geodetic surveys of the interior territories of the United States, and the survey of Lake Champlain, aggregating but a small part of the entire labors of the coast survey, constitute so far the only aggressive resources yet propounded in the supposed attack, and the dangers to "American Science" were they re-transferred to the Engineer Department (as doubtless they should be), must be trifling, when measured by the decrease in magnitude of the present operations of the coast survey.

That there are many Army officers capable of prosecuting scientific inquiry over a varied field cannot admit of a doubt after a moment's reflection by any person acquainted with the scientific undertakings of the officers of our Army in the many important duties assigned them, more especially to those placed in the charge of the Engineer Corps. A long list of names of men prominent in the profession of arms is attached to the explorations and surveys in our great western interior. Want of space forbids in this article more than this passing allusion. We have a right to hope that West Point, the model scientific school of the country, can develop latent scientific talent at least equal to that matured at those universities where, until within a few years, Latin and Greek have overshadowed any attempt at scientific enthusiasm: where scientific instruction, that has led to the new and better order of thought in our halls of education, was first accepted with a frown.

That a comparison unwarranted by facts, and pernicious in its statement, has been made regarding the "lake survey" seems most patent, and has been answered by the aforementioned article from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Certainly the cause of "American science" will not be advanced by drawing any covert comparison between the lake and coast surveys, so far as their administration, effectiveness, and economy are concerned.

The whole question at stake, likewise, is not touched by any one of those elements, no more than it is by your article, that so unjustly attacks the War Department, with a sort of logic, however, that intimates to officers of the War Department, and especially the engineers, the source from whence it emanated. It may not seem out of place to mention some of the prominent features that show the part the War Department has taken in the prosecution of interior surveys. A military occupation of our frontier, always necessary upon the western and north-western interior, after its acquisition, led to the many reconnaissances and other examinations made by officers of our Army, that refer back to a date only a few years subsequent to the Declaration of Independence. In time our possessions extended to the Pacific, and in the early part of this century, during the administration of Jefferson, expeditions were sent out to probe that vast area, at that period stretching out beyond the frontier. The charge of these expeditions was given to officers of the Army.

Upon the organization of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, interior surveys of various characters devolved upon them, and the records of their results form some of the most conspicuous monuments to our continental geography. This corps merged with the "Corps of Engineers," and their duties consolidated therein, the important trust was with it transferred, until by law and custom, and for cogent reasons, well-meaning history shows that to the present organization of the Engineer Corps, more than to any other, by right belongs our interior surveys, whether in the present or in the future.

During the late disastrous civil war, attention having been called from the rapid development of national enterprises to the theatre of actual warfare, the vigorous prosecution of interior surveys slumbered for a time, until the return of peace brought that interval of repose which, with its consequent reflection, gives scope to the contemplation of the vast necessities of the different executive departments of the Government, and the needs for national stimulus to industries over certain sections. Soon after the commencement of the rebellion the "Corps of Topographical Engineers" was consolidated with the "Corps of Engineers," and every available officer was called upon for service with our armies in the field.

Your remark that "the best is the cheapest," no one doubts, but that there is a chance for a difference of opinion as to the standard for the "best" no one can deny. Because an engineer's plan for a fortification requires that the conformation of the ground selected for a site shall be rigidly expressed in contour lines most accurately determined, does not argue that we shall visit the Cordilleras of the West and determine the physical structure of a system of folded strata of no special economic importance with the same accuracy. Sound common sense, governed by a lively knowledge of the necessities and growth of a subject, should be the criterion by which a more elaborate or less detailed survey should be directed, rather than the opinion of any specialist in science or any set of specialists who demand as the *summum bonum* that the pet ideas connected with their specialties should be carried out.

This moving age calls for hard, practical work, and, in surveys, that we shall take exact science as our standard, and apply its lesser and larger values to the objects to be attained. The history of most foreign countries of note that have brought to a high degree of perfection their national surveys shows that these duties have been intrusted to the war service. It is believed that the fundamental law fixing their prosecution must follow the express call of an executive department of the Government, and that their co-operation with our economic industries will follow as a matter of sequence. The organization of any of these surveys must vest in an administrative and executive head, thoroughly in accord with the objects of inquiry, and the charge of

parties should devolve upon persons of marked executive talent.

It has been repeatedly brought to my attention that professional men, devoted to one branch of scientific research, seldom show great natural qualities for the discipline necessary to executive success. I believe that these persons so intrusted should be officers educated by the Government, holding a life tenure, and that the pecuniary responsibility should be placed under a controlling head who shall, in person, carefully supervise and direct all the operations and expenditures of the survey. The time is not far distant when a national survey of the entire country should, as doubtless it will be commenced, and it behooves the chief magistrate, Congress, and the thinking people of this country, to well consider into whose hands its direction shall fall.

U. S. ENGINEER.

COCHISE, THE APACHE CHIEF.

A PRIVATE letter from an Army officer stationed at Camp Bowie, Arizona Territory, published in the Boston Transcript April 18, gives the following interesting particulars of a recent visit of Cochise and a number of other Indians to the camp on the 27th of March:

Last Friday morning (27th) his royal highness Cochise, with his family and twenty warriors, accompanied by the Indian agent, paid his first visit (friendly) to this camp since 1861, at which time they tried to capture him. On his arrival he met our post guide, Mary Hilda, who, as you recollect, used to be a captain with Cochise. Mary Hilda offered him his hand before he dismounted, but Cochise told him he would not shake hands with him until he had whipped him; so he got down off from his horse, and struck him two or three times with his whip, and then they had a friendly embrace, and commenced to talk over old times.

Cochise met the officers very cordially, and Captain Sumner, being commanding officer, and coming in about half an hour after he had arrived, he embraced him. The whole talk of the chief in regard to his visit was to assure us that he was well pleased with the peace that he had made; that he intended to keep it; that he was fully convinced that we were acting in good faith, and that he meant to do the same. He made one assertion that I doubted, and that was that he "had made peace, fully made up his mind to keep it, and that if the white people imposed on him, they might do so; that he would take it." I rather think that, if he was imposed on, or any part of the peace agreement violated, we should soon hear that he had left the reservation for mischief. The ladies of the garrison all went down to the store and shook hands with him, and my wife had a few words' conversation with him through the guide, who acted as interpreter.

Mr. De Long, our post trader, was anxious to get Cochise into dinner without the other Indians; but when he started, most of the others followed, and it was a sight, I assure you. Four of them got seats at the table, the others stood behind the chairs and helped themselves, one with a spoon, another with a fork, another with a knife, some using their own hunting knives, while those who could do no better either borrowed or used their fingers. Sometimes three were dipping their spoons into the same plate of soup; again, one was using the potato spoon, eating directly from the main supply. Another was helping himself to a whole beefsteak with his fingers, and so it went. They all seemed to get plenty, and grunted their satisfaction.

Cochise had his old squaw and one of his young wives with him, besides three or four of his children. His two sons are quite fine looking, the older one being the best in appearance of any of the tribe.

There was no end to their begging after dinner. About twenty packs of cards were given to them, besides quantities of tobacco, cigarettes, sugar, flour, beef, tin dippers, camp kettles, etc.

They all left about three o'clock in the afternoon, Cochise shaking hands all around, and giving his usual grunt of approbation for the pleasant time he had had.

When he started in the morning it was his intention to slip off from the tribe and ride in alone with the Indian agent and Mr. De Long, who had been visiting Captain Jeffers, the Indian agent; and with that intent they started at a full gallop from Cochise's wigwam, but, although they had only six miles to come, his big bucks overtook them before they got half way. Cochise's visit shows a great amount of confidence to come here among troops, being the first time that he has trusted himself with them since 1861, and then to attempt to come alone to the very spot where he was deceived, and where he barely escaped with his life at that time. Had he gone to some other post it would not have been so surprising, but to come here shows that he believes that we are acting in good faith.

One thing we can say, and that is that not a depredation of any kind has been committed by them since our peace agreement with him last October. May it continue thusly is the wish of one and all at our camp.

THROUGH the thoughtfulness of Colonel D. Archie Pell, and the liberality of the gentlemen named below, the infirm veterans at Ward's Island have been again made happy by the receipt of a large quantity of choice chewing and smoking tobacco, generously donated for their comfort and delectation. It will be recollected that there was a similar contribution about a year ago. This year some 1,300 pounds were collected and forwarded to the island. The following firms were the only ones solicited for donations, their several responses being so liberal as to render further effort unnecessary: P. Lorillard & Co., 200; C. H. Lilienthal, 150; D. H. McAlpin & Co., 200; Buchanan & Lyall, 150; the Pioneer Tobacco Company, 150; John F. Flag & Co., 150; Thomas Hoyt & Co., 150; Dohan, Carroll & Co., 50; and Buckley, Moore & Co., 50.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

MILITARY BOOKKEEPING.—Colonel Burger, of the Twenty-eighth, has, it seems, ascertained a way of overcoming the usual method of keeping the books of the companies and regiments, and in recent orders says: "On the 12th day of February, 1873, the books of this command were inspected by Brevet Major-General William H. Morris, Inspector-General State of New York. The very flattering mood of praise awarded on that occasion, in connection with the manner in which these books are kept, is a great incentive to renewed and greater efforts. It is earnestly desired that the company books will merit a like testimonial. Since that time new and improved books (one complete set for each company) have been received from General Headquarters State of New York. In order that the same may be kept in perfect order, and in accordance with recommendations of G. O. No. 2, c. s., from headquarters Second division, the following is to be observed: Upon receipt of this order each captain will select the best qualified penman of his company, with a knowledge of bookkeeping, and will appoint him to act as company clerk. Each company clerk will report to the adjutant every Wednesday evening, at these headquarters, from 8 to 11 o'clock p. m., commencing April 30, 1873, to transact the business of his company, under the supervision of the adjutant. In order to secure uniformity in keeping said books, etc., a school for military bookkeeping and company details will be held on the same evenings. Adjutant Albin Gustave Pape will act as instructor. It is hoped that a laudable emulation will prompt each clerk to an efficient performance of his duties. The members acting as clerks will be relieved from detail in equalization at drill and parade."

We will state in this connection that Adjutant Pape, of the Twenty-eighth, has displayed unusual taste and pride in the arrangement of headquarter books and papers, and therefore deserves much praise. We trust this new plan will meet every success in the regiment, and that other organizations will try it.

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Cavanagh, is ordered to parade in full-dress uniform for inspection and review by Brevet Major-General Morris, I. G. S. N. Y., at the State Arsenal, on Tuesday, April 29. Assembly at 7:45 o'clock p. m., sharp. The commandant expects that every member of the command will be punctual in attendance on the above night, and have his uniform and equipments in good order. Commandants of companies are notified that any interference by them with the instructor recruits will be treated as disobedience of orders.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Austen, is ordered to assemble in dress uniform, at the armory, on Tuesday, May 6, for parade in the city of New York. Assembly at 3:15 p. m. The field and staff (mounted) will report to the colonel, and the non-commissioned staff, band, and drum corps to the adjutant, at 3 o'clock p. m. The command will be received at the foot of Wall street, New York, by the Seventy-first regiment N. G. S. N. Y., which will act as escort to the Forty-seventh during the visit to the city of New York. The two regiments expect to be reviewed up-town, and an ovation is promised by the bulls and bears of Wall street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH (BATTALION) INFANTRY.—This command assembled at the armory on Thursday evening of last week, at 4:30 o'clock, with a view of parading the streets preparatory to their review and inspection by General Morris at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn. Owing to the unpropitious weather Colonel Burger ordered the command to proceed, by company, without further delay, to the objective point, where they arrived at 7 o'clock, wet, dry, and fatigued. General Dakin was in attendance, and watched the preparatory or practice ceremonies; and at precisely 8 o'clock General Morris, accompanied by the staff of the Fifth brigade, entered the drill-room, when the real performance commenced. The review was conducted by Colonel Burger in fair style, considering the inefficiency of a number of the officers. We, however, would suggest that when he desires to close the ranks, he should not presume that it can be executed with arms at an "order." In the passage the alignments of the companies were well preserved, if we may except the left company, which can be accounted for by the fact that in order to enable two companies to march to the left when they passed the reviewing stand, it was compelled to break into column of fours. The salute of the colonel was good; that of the staff not simultaneously, and a little awkward. The salutes of Captains Heerd, Dohling (the youngest commandant), Schweizer, and Platte were good, as were likewise some of the subalterns.

The inspection in its general performance was about equal to the review. The good-natured colonel, however, omitted to give the command of "execution—March"—when the field and staff were ordered to the front, but instead called for the major several times to take his position, while at the same time the colors were rudely pushed to the front. The military proceedings concluded with a dress parade, in which Adjutant Pape acquitted himself with credit. His orders, however, require more snap and distinctness. The men were unusually attentive, and presented a very fine appearance, despite the discomfort of a wet day and the usual number of hours under arms.

In closing, we will state that we could not see the pro-

priety of compelling this battalion to be inspected at the arsenal miles away, when its armory would have been, under the circumstances particularly, more suitable, and it would also have had a tendency to fill the ranks. The battalion was equalized into eight commands of ten, eleven, and twelve files, which is a considerable increase since its reorganization. Colonel Burger is a hard worker, and one of those good-natured Germans who, by their social qualities, draw around them many friends. He by no manner of means can be considered a martinet, and is one of our most popular German National Guard commanders.

The annual promenade concert and ball of the Twenty-eighth battalion came off at the Kings county armory Monday evening. The drill (or dancing) room was appropriately and tastefully decorated, and occupied by many handsome and elegantly dressed ladies, accompanied by equally distinguished citizens and members of the National Guard. The regimental band discoursed choice selections, which were fully appreciated. In the reception room the genial Colonel Burger and the indefatigable Adjutant Pape and committee entertained their guests in their usual excellent style. One of the features of the ball was the room fitted up and appropriately designated by a sign "Bachelor's Retreat," in which the three widowers, Lieutenant-Colonel Obernier, Major Wills, and Lieutenant Hess, entertained their friends with a view of matrimony. The Twenty-eighth is noted for the handsome manner in which it conducts festivities of this nature, and this last entertainment was ahead of any previous effort.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.—On the evening of April 18 this command, Lieutenant-Colonel McLeer commanding, paraded at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, for review and inspection before General Morris. The building was filled to excess with spectators, who interfered to no small degree with the movements of the battalion, which on this occasion made a most creditable appearance and turnout. The companies, ten in number, were equalized down stairs, and presented a front of twelve files. The formation was without ceremony, the adjutant merely commanding, *Guides*, *Posts*, and resuming his position, the commandant immediately ordering a "carry," and then preparing the battalion for review, no respect, as customary, being paid to the colors. We consider this formation all that was necessary for the occasion, and we are glad to see at least one officer abolish the usual first part of the dress-parade ceremony for the mere formation of the line for drill, etc. There is no authority for this division of a dress-parade ceremony, which under almost every circumstance should close military proceedings, not open them, or be divided into two parts, as is the invariable custom among most National Guard organizations.

The review, despite the size of the battalion, was exceedingly well managed by Colonel McLeer, and the troops placed in position so as to allow every company a successful passage with but little confusion. The inspection in column was fair under the circumstances, and the battalion drill which followed exceedingly satisfactory, the battalion being ably handled by its intelligent commander, with remarkable tact, after the fronts had been reduced to eight files. He, however, had just one division too much, as he doubtless found in his deployments, one division being compelled to take position in the rear of the battalion line in every instance. The battalion commander displayed a good eye for distance, and always calculated well before he undertook a movement. The drill was watched by many prominent officers of the Second division, including Major-General Woodward, General Dakin and staff, Fifth brigade, and nearly every regimental commander in the division, and all appeared much pleased with the appearance and drill of the old regiment. Of course there were many things open to criticism, but at this time we have neither the space nor inclination. The regiment has had many vicissitudes, and recently has recruited rapidly. It has one entire new company of Swedes, sixty strong, all of whom are very likely soldiers. Colonel McLeer is bound to make the regiment succeed, and we wish him all success.

We omitted to state that Grafulla's band furnished the music, which, as usual, was excellent. The absence of drum corps and drum major looked strange, and the two ruffles by one drummer were weak. "Peter," however, led the band in good style, and filled his two positions with credit. A merry dance followed the dress parade, which closed the military proceedings. Meanwhile the guests were entertained below stairs in royal style.

THE CENTRE MARKET ARMORY.—On the corner of Centre and Grand streets stands a dilapidated looking building, formerly used as a market below, and above for drill-rooms at one time by the Sixty-eighth and Seventy-first regiments. These regiments long since deserted this rat-hole of an edifice for more eligible quarters up-town. The building was vacant for many months, but some time since the Board of Supervisors decided to reconstruct it for the use of the Eleventh regiment, and proceeded, in the words of Paddy, to put a new foundation on the roof or rebuild the second story, which was to cost \$50,000. This appropriation was expended in short order, and like Oliver, the "reform" contractors cried for more. This opened the eyes of the supervisors, and led to stoppage of the work when the building was about three-fourths finished. Bills have now been filed in the supervisors' office for work done (?) on this building amounting to the snug little sum of \$300,000. An investigation of this matter will bring to light some interesting

facts that will equal any of the Tammany extravagances. Strange to state, two of the contractors or claimants are ex-officers of the Eleventh regiment, and all the work was given over apparently to Germans, and the services they charged really "beat the Dutch." Just think, the Brooklyn Twenty-third is now having erected one of the finest and most spacious armories in the State at a cost to the county of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; yet it cost almost twice this amount to put a second story on the old Centre Market armory. When will these swindles, in the name of the National Guard, cease?

Since the above was written the architect and superintendent deny these figures, and state that the bills only amount to some \$57,000, and that the whole cost will not exceed sixty or seventy thousand dollars.

FOLDING AND STIFF CHAPEAUX.—The following letter is in reply to one written to the Inspector-General of the United States to ascertain if the folding of the new regulation chapeau is a necessary part of it, the stiff chapeau being preferred by many officers of the National Guard, for whom convenience of transportation is not so important as in the Regular Service:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1873.

General Wm. H. Morris, I. G. S. N. Y.

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 29th ult. I have the honor to state that, although the prescribed pattern chapeau is a folding one, yet I am of the opinion that a stiff chapeau, provided it was of the same shape and appearance when upon the head, would not be objected to.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY, Inspector-General.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.—This command is ordered to assemble April 30 at the State Arsenal, in full-dress State uniform (shako, epaulettes, and white gloves), for inspection and review by Brevet Major-General Wm. H. Morris. Assembly at 7:15 o'clock p. m. Non-commissioned staff, band, and drum corps will report to the acting adjutant at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—EX-CAPTAIN GEORGE GIEHL, of the Thirty-second, intends to raise a company for the Twenty-eighth.

—THE Seventh was ordered to drill on Tompkins Square, at 4:30 p. m., April 25.

—THE First Cavalry (dismounted) was inspected by General Morris on Monday at the State Arsenal.

—THE Seventy-first was ordered to assemble for closing drill on Thursday evening.

—THE Twenty-second was ordered to assemble for inspection by Inspector-General Morris on Friday evening.

—THE Twelfth drill at the arsenal on Monday evening. Full-dress, Dodworth's band.

—THE Eighth regiment's full-dress drill on the Square, which was to have taken place last Wednesday, was postponed.

—It is announced that the Albany Zouave Cadets will go into camp at Cooperstown, New York, on the 5th of August, for four days.

—MAJOR JOHN TIMMES commanding, and First Lieutenant Peter Schlig, Battery B, Second division, rumor says, will indulge in a duel.

—CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. KING has finally concluded to sheath the sword, and live in peace. By his resignation the Forty-seventh will lose a very valuable officer.

—THE books, papers, etc., of Captain Kreuscher's Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh brigade, were inspected by General Morris on Thursday of last week, and found in good condition.

—COLONEL ROEHR, of the Thirty-second, and editor and proprietor of two German newspapers published in Brooklyn, E. D., has issued a Sunday edition containing a military column.

—AN election will be held in the Thirty-second shortly to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major Fred. J. Karcher, who was afterward promoted (?) to the adjutancy. Will the major again take the field?

—THE First division Armory bill, published last week in the JOURNAL, passed the Assembly by a most favorable vote (67 to 16) on Monday evening. It has progressed thus far, and will undoubtedly go through the Senate.

—COLONEL HEATH, the capable adjutant-general of the Second division, we learn, has been appointed and commissioned commissary-general on the staff of Governor Dix. General Woodward and the Second division, by this appointment, lose one of the best executive officers in the State service.

—THE New York Turner Cadets and Williamsburgh Turner Cadets will give an exhibition drill at the Kings county armory on Monday evening, under the command of Captain Benecke, the instructor of the New York Cadets.

—THE National Guard of Pennsylvania is to consist of two hundred companies (exclusive of the recognized independent companies), and the minimum standard of a company shall be forty non-commissioned officers and privates.

—CAPTAIN FRED. KLOX, Company D, Eleventh Infantry, on Monday evening of last week, at the meeting of the Board of Officers, was presented with the prize of \$100, for

obtaining the greatest number of recruits during the past season, offered by Colonel Vilmar in January, 1872.

—THE soldiers' monument at Camden, N. J., built by William Sherman, will be dedicated on June 9. Sedgwick Post No. 6 and the citizens' committee are making the necessary arrangements, and we learn have invited the Sixth regiment N. G. N. J., and the First division N. G. of Pennsylvania, to participate.

—CAPTAINS HERRDT and Platte, of the Twenty-eighth battalion, have signified their intention to resign, and Captain Schweizer intends shortly to retire on his laurels. We hope these efficient officers will second Colonel Burger's efforts in making the battalion a first-class German organization by remaining with the oldest regiment in Kings county.

—THE War Department is now making arrangements to comply with a law of the late session of Congress, authorizing and directing the Secretary to distribute to such States as did not from the year 1862 to the year 1869 receive the same, their proper quota of arms and military equipments for each year, from 1862 to 1869, under the act of Congress approved April 23, 1868, and the several acts amendatory thereof: provided, that in the organization and equipment of military companies and organizations, with said arms, no discrimination shall be made between said companies and organizations on account of race, color, or former condition of servitude.

—LAST week the Seventh's Armory bill passed the Assembly, but not without a struggle, and was only passed by the exertions of Speaker Cornell. The Reservoir square folks are again aroused, and are using every means in their power to defeat this alleged outrage on their right as property owners and citizens. At a recent meeting it was decided to fight the Seventh. They have passed resolutions condemning members of the Legislature, and are not particularly pleased with the action of Speaker Cornell. It seems, however, that the Seventh's members have since proposed to give up the square as a site for an armory, and will endeavor to secure some other locality.

—We announce above the passage by the Assembly of the new City Armory bill. The credit of progressing thus far an act so important to the National Guard should be conceded to the Hon. Charles Blackie, member from the Thirteenth district of New York. All, or nearly all of the conspicuous legislation of the session relating to the city has been supervised by Mr. Blackie, who, though a young man and a debutant at Albany, has exhibited not only excellent judgment, but untiring energy. The City Prisons act is one prominent result of this gentleman's tact and activity. To his popularity and parliamentary strength the firemen of New York owe an increase of salary; and it is quite certain that the National Guard will have to credit the first substantial movement for the permanent armories of the First division to the same judgment and activity of a member now in his first session.

—We published some time since a copy of a challenge to drill issued to the United States by Sergeant T. S. Callahan, of Boston, who signs himself "Champion of the United States." In a recent communication to the Boston Herald he says: "On the 20th of February, 1873, I issued a challenge to drill any man in the United States in Upton's manual of arms, lightning Zouave drill and bayonet exercise, for from \$100 to \$1,000, said challenge to remain open for one month, and any or all communications to be addressed to me personally. Not having received any response, excepting one which appeared in a Philadelphia paper and copied by the Herald, I do not consider myself under any obligations whatever to notice the Pittsburgh 'champions.' However, if the gentlemen mean business (and cannot raise any more than \$100), any communication that they will send to me personally, to 16 Charlestown street, will receive immediate attention." Without intending any disrespect to the sergeant, we cannot but consider that the world's great showman, Barnum, has made a mistake in not long since securing this champion drillist. It is particularly unfortunate that these champion drills are all on paper, and the public have no opportunity of witnessing the "lightning drill" and similar demonstrations. Let some enterprising showman secure all these drillists, and his fortune is most assuredly made; and the public, particularly the military portion, will be duly gratified.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Supplementary Militia Law.—Governor Hartranft last week signed the new supplementary militia law, recently passed by the Legislature of this State. It provides that, in time of peace, the National Guard shall comprise an aggregate not exceeding ten thousand—officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and shall consist of two hundred companies, fully armed, uniformed, and equipped, to be distributed among the several military divisions of the State, according to the number of its taxable population; but the Commander-in-Chief shall have power, in case of war, insurrection, invasion, or imminent danger thereof, to increase the force beyond the said ten thousand, and organize the same as the exigencies of the service may require. The organization shall conform generally to the provisions of the laws of the United States, and the system of discipline and exercise shall conform as nearly as may be to that of the Army of the United States, excepting that the mini-

mum standard of a company shall be forty—non-commissioned officers and privates. Semi-annual inspections shall be ordered by each division commander on such days, during the months of May and June, and September and October, as he may arrange with the Adjutant-General of the State to be present, whose duty it shall be to attend, in person or by deputy, not an officer of the division, one of such inspections. These inspections are to be conducted on a similar plan to that provided by the New York State law. The Adjutant-General shall, on receipt of inspection roll, lay the same before the State Military Board, to be composed of the Adjutant-General, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, who shall meet annually on the first Monday of November, for the purpose of auditing and adjusting all military claims incident to the organization and discipline of the National Guard, and which, on the approval of the said board endorsed thereon, shall be paid, as hereinafter provided. Section 5 provides that every company, duly organized and found by the Military Board, on examination of the rolls and report returned by the inspecting officer, to be fully up to the proper standard of number, drill, and discipline, shall receive directly from the public treasury not more than four hundred dollars per annum, payable, on the warrant of the Adjutant-General on the State Treasurer, to the order of the company commander, who shall disburse the same among the officers and men of his command, taking their receipts therefor on a pay-roll to be returned to the Adjutant-General of the State within one month of the receipt by him of the amount of said warrant. In all other cases of military claims or bills, adjusted by the State Military Board, payment shall be made in like manner, and the said board shall determine to whom a warrant shall issue for the amount found due, to be promptly accounted for by the person receiving the same, by sufficient voucher to the Adjutant-General.

Any member of the National Guard who shall embezzle, misapply or retain in his possession, without authority, any moneys received by him for disbursement, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the proper county, on complaint being made, to prosecute such offender in any court of competent jurisdiction, and to collect any penalty imposed, and to pay the same into the State treasury.

It shall be the duty of the Adjutant-General, immediately after the passage of this act, to notify the several division commanders of the number of companies to which his division will be entitled, under the 1st section of this act, and it shall be the duty of each division commander, immediately after the first semi-annual inspection in May next, to report to the Adjutant-General what organization, if any, in his division, shall be disbanded to reduce the number, if in excess, to the quota due his division, and, on receipt of such report, orders shall issue for disbanding such organizations. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting the right of the First troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, infantry corps of State Fencibles, Washington Infantry of Pittsburgh, the artillery corps of Washington Grays, the infantry corps of National Guards of Philadelphia, the Weeacoe Legion of Philadelphia, National Grays of Philadelphia, the Ringgold Artillery of Reading, and the Duquesne Grays of Pittsburgh, the City Grays of Harrisburg, the Titusville Citizens Corps, to keep and maintain their respective organizations with their original vested rights, privileges, and immunities, and shall be deemed legal organizations, in addition to the number of companies provided for in the 1st section of this act. Any act or parts of acts which impose a per capita tax upon persons liable to military duty, be and the same are repealed: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the county of Lancaster, until after the assessment and collection of military taxes and fines for the year 1876, under existing laws now in force in said county. Any provision of any act or supplement, heretofore passed for the organization, discipline, and regulation of the militia of the commonwealth, inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this act, is repealed.

We are glad to learn from this law—which, by the way, has many good provisions, and was undoubtedly drawn by some one who understands somewhat of the militia—that Pennsylvania is to have its militia reorganized, and placed on a firmer basis than heretofore. The uncollectable military tax law is abolished, and the military more liberally supported by a direct tax, and the State allowing \$400 annually to every standard company. Therefore, every full regiment, as we take it, will be allowed \$4,000 annually for its support. The force is to be 10,000 men or 200 companies, which accordingly will cost the State, at the above rate, \$80,000 a year.

MASSACHUSETTS.—From the Boston Herald we learn that the new militia bill has passed the Senate and is now in the orders of the day in the House of Representatives awaiting action. The sections exempting the militia from taxation on \$1,000 and also from jury duty were stricken out. General Cunningham is of opinion that the section in the new bill which authorizes the commanders of regiments and battalions to give or refuse permissions for independent parades by companies, can be greatly improved upon. The original section covered only such organizations as were located within a radius of ten miles from headquarters, but objection was made by officers of regiments outside of Boston, and the law was made general. It is probable that this section will be amended or expanded, as it should be. The section relating to fines for non-attendance at company drills, etc., will also be amended, as many officers object to the law on this point as reported.

The question of selecting a camp ground for the militia is still being agitated. Last week Lieutenant-Governor Talbot, Adjutant-General Cunningham, Brigadier-General Burrell, and a sub-committee of the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs, visited Framingham for the purpose of examining a tract of land which was said to possess admirable facilities. The land covered three estates, and is situated between South Framingham and Framingham Centre, on the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad. It is 130 acres in extent, the ground is just what is desired for a camp, and the water facilities are good. According to "ancient usage," no military organizations have heretofore been allowed to parade on the days selected for parade by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company. On one occasion, when Major Carpenter was in command, he ascertained that the First regiment was about to have an elementary drill on the day selected by the Ancients for the spring parade. Objection

was made, the law was referred to, and "ancient usage" interfered with the arrangements of the elementary drill. In revising the new bill provision has been made whereby all militia organizations may parade on the days selected for the parades of the "Ancients."

The First regiment will parade by companies for May training; the Ninth regiment will probably parade as a regiment; the First battalion of Infantry will parade by companies; the Second battalion will parade under command of Major Gaul at New Bedford; and the cavalry will probably parade by companies.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 1, 1873. }

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New York, during the month of March, 1873:

Eleventh brigade—Major John F. Talmage, Surgeon, with rank from March 3, vice Alex. Cochran, resigned.

Third Cavalry—Herman H. Fledderman, captain, with rank from January 17, vice John W. Haaren, resigned.

First Infantry—Emanuel R. O. Ostman, captain, with rank from January 27, vice H. C. Perley, declined; Otto H. Kraft, second lieutenant, with rank from January 27, vice F. Martinez, resigned; Michael O'Neill, first lieutenant, with rank from February 4, vice George Conover, promoted; Tobias Lawrence, second lieutenant, with rank from February 4, vice Michael O'Neill, promoted.

Third Infantry—John F. Underhill, adjutant, with rank from November 13, 1872, vice Geo. E. Jardine, resigned; Charles J. Nordquist, surgeon, with rank from November 13, vice E. S. F. Arnold, resigned.

Fifth Infantry—Horace R. Williams, assistant surgeon, with rank from February 8, vice George R. Phillips, resigned.

Eighth Infantry—Robert Cameron, chaplain, with rank from March 17, vice A. E. Kittridge, removed from district.

Tenth Infantry—William Morgan, assistant surgeon, with rank from January 1, vice William H. T. Reynolds, term expired; James H. Coyle, captain, with rank from March 21, vice John W. Mullins, promoted; Peter J. Larkins, first lieutenant, with rank from March 21, vice James H. Coyle, promoted; Charles H. Allen, first lieutenant and adjutant, with rank from March 13, vice H. P. Stackpole, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—George A. Crawford, captain, with rank from February 3, vice John Thompson, resigned; Thomas Donnelly, first lieutenant, with rank from February 3, vice George A. Crawford, promoted.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—George Krank, major, with rank from March 6, vice J. M. Carlin, deceased; Rudolf C. Wilkie, first lieutenant, with rank from March 5, vice William Schifflin, resigned; John Mannus, second lieutenant, with rank from March 6, vice Rudolf C. Wilkie, promoted.

Forty-fourth Infantry—Nelson E. Darrow, captain, with rank from February 26, vice William S. Jay, resigned; Benjamin W. Wells, first lieutenant, with rank from February 26, vice M. E. Anderson, resigned; Allen C. Stewart, second lieutenant, with rank from February 26, vice Benjamin W. Wells, promoted.

Forty-seventh Infantry—Bernard Peters, chaplain, with rank from February 17, vice W. H. Taylor, resigned.

Fifty-first Infantry—James Randall, colonel, with rank from December 18, 1872, vice James Randall, resigned.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—Thomas M. Logan, first lieutenant, with rank from March 5, vice James Eralise, promoted; William F. Carnall, second lieutenant, with rank from March 5, vice Thomas M. Logan, promoted; George J. Maurer, second lieutenant, with rank from March 6, vice M. J. Coakley, resigned; Christian Spies, captain, with rank from March 12, vice Christian Reinholdt, resigned; George F. Lenihan, first lieutenant, with rank from March 14, vice Jacob Shalber, resigned.

Sixty-fifth Infantry—Henry D. Fisher, first lieutenant, with rank from February 26, vice Thomas Cannon, resigned; Richard Ripke, second lieutenant, with rank from February 7, vice Henry Warren, promoted.

Seventy-first regiment—Captain Isaac P. Chambers, assistant commissary of subsistence, with rank from February 25, vice office vacated—sec. 100, Military Code.

Seventy-fourth Infantry—Charles D. Zacher, second lieutenant, with rank from October 30, 1872, vice Andrew Fuller, resigned; Charles Briggs, second lieutenant, with rank from February 18, vice Bernard Duggan, removed from district; Henry S. Mulligan, captain, with rank from February 13, vice George A. Williams, resigned; John T. Reese, first lieutenant, with rank from March 5, vice Henry S. Mulligan, promoted; Charles H. Webster, second lieutenant, with rank from March 5, vice G. W. Gibson, resigned.

Eighty-fourth Infantry—Charles C. Conklin, adjutant, with rank from February 3, vice John Cornish, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted during the same period:

Fifth Division—Theo. B. Gates, major-general, March 26.

Eighth Division—Theo. Tyrer, colonel and A. G., March 31; Frank W. Fisk, lieutenant-colonel and O. O., March 31.

First Brigade—Samuel W. Bridgman, captain and ordnance officer, March 10.

Thirty-first Brigade—George D. W. Clinton, major and engineer; Gayer Gardner, captain, March 21.

Ninth Infantry—Henry Miller, captain, March 19; Geo. W. Palfrey, second lieutenant, March 19.

Tenth Infantry—S. C. Curran, second lieutenant, March 10; Steven Weaver, captain, March 28.

Thirteenth Infantry—Lefferts L. Laidlaw, first lieutenant, March 11.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Austin F. Park, captain, March 10.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—John McCanley, captain, March 28; Patrick Flannagan, second lieutenant, March 28.

Forty-seventh Infantry—Edward Pendleton, Surgeon, March 19.

Seventy-fourth Infantry—George W. Gibson, second lieutenant, March 21.

Seventy-ninth Infantry—George Mitchell, first lieutenant, March 28.

Eighty-fourth Infantry—John Cornish, adjutant, March 19; Neil J. Heburn, first lieutenant, March 28.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. S., Fort Concho, Texas.—"General Instructions and Routine of Duties on board Ship for the United States Marine Corps," by Lieutenant R. B. Neill, U. S. M. C., was printed by E. C. Markley & Son, 423 Library street, Philadelphia, Pa.]

FOREIGN ITEMS.

PLANS for new fortifications at Rome have been presented to the Italian Minister of War. They are on a somewhat extended scale, and are said to embody all the latest improvements in the art of war.

THE latest news respecting fortifications destined to cover Paris and protect the French capital from further insult is that the military authorities have settled on making Rheims a strong place, and garnishing it with detached forts.

MR. E. J. REED, C. B., formerly chief constructor of the British navy, and now managing director of Earle's Shipbuilding Company, Hull, has announced his intention of becoming a candidate in the Liberal interest for the representation of the Pembroke boroughs.

WE hear, says the London *Army and Navy Gazette* of April 5, that Mr. Brown, civil engineer U. S. Navy, is in England, and has been permitted to inspect the models, plans, and drawings in Sir Andrew Clarke's office, with the sanction of the Foreign Office and the Admiralty.

It is said that a new helmet is about to be distributed to the French cavalry, and that the entire force is to wear the same *casque*, which will be ornamented with a tricolor plume and a horse-tail. Some objections have been raised to this helmet being in brass metal, being considered by many as too showy and not good for the health.

A LETTER which General Frossard wrote when in captivity in Germany has just been published. It is a most damaging epistle for Marshal Bazaine, as it shows that the garrison of Metz was completely led astray as to the state of France and other matters. The commander of the Second corps d'armées certainly hints that, had the army not been deceived, Metz would not have been surrendered without more fighting.

THE Russian Minister of War, General Milutin, has laid a memorandum before the Ministerial Railway Committee at St. Petersburg, strongly representing the necessity of constructing, with as little delay as possible, strategic railways in Southern Russia for the defence of the Empire. Those most urgently required are lines from Nicolaieff to Odessa, from Nicolaieff to Kherson, and from Kief to Elizabethgrad.

THE *Revista Militare* furnishes the following information respecting the number of horses and draught animals in the various countries in Europe: Russia appears to have 18,000,000 horses, and to employ 325,000 for her army. In Germany there are 2,500,000 draught animals; in Austria, 3,100,000; in France, 4,250,000; in England, 2,666,200; in Italy, 1,100,000, or 700,000 horses and mules and 400,000 donkeys. During the last war Germany had as many as 290,000 horses, and it is calculated that France requires 230,000. In France mules are extensively used in the military train, and the country contains 500,000 donkeys.

L'Armée Française gives the following particulars with reference to the present commissioned establishment of the French army: Officers—Etat Major-General (1re section), 341; Etat Major-General (2e section), 245; Etat-Major, 535; Etat-Major des Places, 224; Gendarmerie, 859; Infanterie, 13,168; Cavalerie, 3,893; Artillerie, 2,693; Train d'Artillerie, 217; Genie, 1,404; Parcs et Ouvriers Constructeurs, 77; Train des Equipages, 334. Assimilés divers—Intendance (1re section), 274; Intendance (2e section), 43; Medecins, 966; Pharmaciens, 143; Off. d'Adm. de l'Intendance, 454; Off. d'Adm. des Hopitaux, 316; Off. d'Adm. des Subsistances, 348; Off. d'Adm. de l'Habill. et du Camp, 85; Off. d'Adm. de la Justice Militaire, 54; Veterinaires, 347. Total, 26,020.

A NEW and very formidable armor-plated ship has just been completed for the French government at Lorient. This vessel, to be called *L'Espadon*, is furnished with two powerful engines, which are said to be such as to secure great speed, and the steering is such that it can be turned within the distance of its own length. Its spherical deck is scarcely above water, and is armed with a number of tubes by which the deck can be swept in its entire length with scalding steam. It is furnished also with a steel ram, twelve inches thick and seven and a half feet long; its one gun, which has a range of 8,000 yards, being mounted in a low turret in the centre of the deck. The French expect great things from their new vessel, and declare that it will be able to sink anything now afloat.

THE military and naval estimates have greatly increased in France. In 1873 the French War Minister obtained 431,000,000 francs, afterwards a supplementary credit of 9,800,000 francs, and at present he wants 6,400,000 francs more, or nearly a million sterling over his original estimates. For 1874 General de Cussy demands 480,000,000 francs, which shows that since 1870 the estimates have increased by 105 millions and a half; and from what we know of French budgets it is more than probable that when 1874 arrives the French War Minister will ask for supplementary and extraordinary credits. As far as the Minister of Marine is concerned, his estimates show an increase of 1,200,000 francs, which brings the naval expenditure up to 154,000,000 francs. The new sums demanded by the War Minister are proposed with a view of bettering the condition of the troops in the way of giving them an extra portion of meat.

THE *Philosophical Magazine* has an elaborate mathematical paper investigating the advantages arising from the employment in heavy ordnance of ever-changing angles of groove to receive a fixed angle of rifling in the shot. By this device, called an increasing spiral, a reduction of powder pressure in the chamber is shown to be effected to the extent of a one hundred and sixty-fourth part of the bursting force, as compared with the gun in which the angles of twist of the shot and bore coincide. It is also demonstrated that the mechanical force required to rotate the shot is a "small fraction" of that employed to drive it out of the gun. This "small fraction" is stated to be 2 1-4 per cent. of the explosive force when the shot and bore correspond; while about

one-half of this "small fraction" is required when their angles of rifling differ. In the majority of British rifled guns, and in all foreign ordnance, the angles of rifling in the shot and bore coincide throughout the whole length of the gun, to the loss of the above remarkable philosophical advantage. *Broad Arrow* points out against this mathematical decrement of half a ton powder pressure an increment of nearly 40 tons per square inch, due exclusively to the oscillations of the shot around the stud.

THE French government has made known its opinion concerning some important points in the reorganization of the French army. Both M. Thiers and General de Cissey widely differ from the committee with regard to one of the salient features connected with the active army. The committee proposes that all the *Corps de Armes*, with the exception of two for Paris and one for Lyons, shall be recruited on the territorial system. The President of the Republic and his War Minister are opposed to territorial recruitment for the active army, for the well-known reason that if such a system were adopted, one province would soon be fighting with another, and the south of France would probably wish to make Lyons or Carcassonne capital of the Federation. Territorial recruiting may permit of an army being rapidly mobilized, but as long as north and south of France hate each other like cat and dog the experiment will be most dangerous. The government bill proposes permanent brigades, divisions, and *Corps de Armes*, and to place France in such a position that she can at any moment place 700,000 men in the field, with a reserve of 300,000. It is proposed also to register all the horses, mules, and carts in the country, so that the military authorities may know the exact transport accommodation they can rely upon in case of an emergency. This bill will, no doubt give rise to a sharp debate, and be strongly objected to by the Republicans, who want to have an army as nearly approaching the old National Guard as possible. The government, on the other hand, wishes to have a force well in hand, and which will not be a standing menace to the country.

Broad Arrow, of April 5, gives an account of the trial of the new torpedo, a number of which have been manufactured with the greatest secrecy in the Royal Laboratory Department Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. This torpedo resembles very much a huge fish, being about ten feet long and three feet through the centre of the body, the resemblance being heightened by a dorsal fin and a fan-shaped tail, in which are combined the rudder and steering apparatus—a contrivance which was carefully concealed from non-privileged lookers-on. Its working and arrangement were explained so far as was necessary to understand their operation previous to its being discharged; but it is believed that the entire principle of the invention is known only to the three or four officials who superintended its construction. The torpedo is designed to be fired from a tube fitted in the bows of a ship; but in these and other experiments made at the canal in the Royal Arsenal the tube has been suspended in a kind of frame-work erected over the water, into which it can be raised or lowered at will. The torpedo is shunted into the breach end of the tube, which is then closed by a curiously constructed grated door, to which is attached a long and singular looking handle, and the tube and its contents are then lowered into the water to a depth of about four feet or five feet below the surface. How the torpedo is set in motion is another part of the secret, but an apparatus which has the appearance of a galvanic battery had undoubtedly something to do with this part of the proceedings, and it was understood that an hydraulic ram concealed under water first imparted the motive power; at all events, without any noise, the three or four which were fired at this trial were seen by the bubbling of the water to start from under the platform and plough their way up the canal in a straight line, their course being easily traced by the slight motion of the water above them. The canal is about fifty yards wide, and the inlet in which the trials were made is between four hundred and five hundred yards in length. The torpedoes travelled the entire distance at a speed of about eight miles an hour and struck the bank at the opposite end with considerable power, apparently unexhausted. It was stated that the boatmen sent to recover them have sometimes reversed their heels and been towed by them back again some distance, from which it is inferred that they are capable of holding sufficient motive power to propel them at least half a mile.

An atmospheric engine in the body of the torpedo, supplied from a reservoir of compressed air, is believed to be the source of this motive power. These singular looking fishes never sink or rise to the surface, but preserve the same buoyancy throughout, while the displacement of a firing-rod in the nose of the machine on striking a hard substance indicates that if it had been charged with gun-cotton it must have exploded at the proper moment. Mr. Goschen was evidently much interested in the experiments, and subsequently visited the proof-batts in the Government Marshes adjoining the Royal Arsenal, accompanied by Colonel Milward and other officers, after which he took his departure for London. In a note it is added that the account given of Captain Ericsson's torpedo will naturally recur to the reader, as the motive power exerted in the body of the Ericsson machine is also that of compressed air conveyed through tubular cables. We would remind *Broad Arrow*, that this application of compressed air as a motive power was described twenty years ago in a communication sent by Captain Ericsson to Louis Napoleon.

By the new French Army Bill, the London *Army and Navy Gazette* says, a large number of modest civil appointments will be reserved for sergeants and corporals who can no longer serve sufficiently long to get a retiring pension. Under the law of 1832 the duration of service was seven years, and the consequence was that sub-officers often served in that capacity for four or five years. The perspective of obtaining a pension after twenty-five years' service, induced many to re-engage, and thus the staff of sub-officers was composed partly of steady old soldiers, alive to military traditions, and

partly of young soldiers with the requisite amount of dash. In 1855 a law of exoneration was passed, which added to the perspective of a pension the bait of money down, and the consequence was that in 1857 the re-engagement for the active army exceeded 150,000. The result of this was to sweep away the youthful element, considered so desirable, and the consequence was that the re-engagement money was suppressed the following year, and the pension after twenty-five years' service alone remained as an encouragement for men to remain in the army. By the new law, however, no sub-officer who has attained the age of thirty-five can re-engage, it being considered when past that age a man no longer possesses the necessary activity, and costs the State more than he is worth. The consequence of this law would be to reduce re-engagements to zero unless some means were taken to replace the smart money and retiring pension by an equivalent inducement to remain in the service. It has, therefore, been decided that every man who has passed twelve years under the flag, and who has served for four of those years as a sub-officer, is to receive a certificate, in virtue of which he will be entitled to some civil or military employment in conformity with his education, etc. By this arrangement the State will, no doubt, effect a large saving, and at the same time will secure for subordinate civil and military posts, a well-disciplined body of men, upon which it will always be able to depend. We can never speak of the late Marshal Niel in this country without regretting his loss and recording our admiration for his great military and administrative talents. In the new Army Law in France one constantly comes across some of the Marshal's ideas—ideas which he himself was prevented from carrying out, but which have survived him. For instance, he wished to have certain employments reserved for old soldiers, and he actually got a decree signed that 8,000 vacancies annually were to be filled up from the army. However, the jealousy of the other Ministers prevented this decree being acted upon. Now-a-days, however, a strict law will be passed, and the man who devotes himself to the service of his country in a military capacity will be rewarded, after twelve years' service, with a post where he will be able to fight all his battles over again without danger to life or limb over a jug of wine and a pipe of caporal.

FRASER'S *Magazine* states that the artillery duel off Portland on the 5th of July last, resulting, as it did, in the signal defeat of the gun by the armor, has revived the general interest in the question, guns v. armor. However, the encounter between the 25-ton gun of the *Hotspur*, and the 14-in. plate protecting the front of the *Glatton's* turret does not dishearten artillerymen. True, neither the 25-ton nor the 35-ton can at present employ all the powder they could usefully burn. True, they have "decidedly the lowest velocities," and consequently, hit weak blows. True, they have very small endurance and cannot be fired continuously, or with high elevations, or with long projectiles, lest their end should be still more untimely. But the cause is evident and removable. The able principal of the School of Naval Architecture told the British Association that "the consent of all mechanicians and engineers with whom he had ever conversed was absolutely unanimous in the condemnation of the 'Woolwich' system of rifling, and that he had never heard any serious defence of it." Nobody has aught but praise for British-built ordnance. Nobody has aught but blame for the misapplication of power within them. Hardly a simple quarterly training practice takes place in the British fleet without one or more of the heavier guns being disabled, whilst discharging eight projectiles each at canvas targets. Yet the guns are strong enough, and no additional of metal would prevent these mishaps. The length of rifle-bearing in each groove is the same, viz, 1 in., whether the shot to be rotated be 115 lbs. in weight or 700 lbs. Hence, the larger the gun and its projectile, the more suicidal the mechanical action of the projectile. Thus a 6 1/2-ton gun may discharge its 115 lb. projectiles a thousand times without much injury; but when a 25-ton gun does so 200 times, spread over several months at low elevations, and with reduced charges of mild-burning powder, the official *Manual of Naval Gunnery* records the fact as "proving that their powers of endurance are most satisfactory!" and when a 12-in. 35-ton gun is found to have four cracks and four fissures in the grooved part of the bore, necessitating its being rebuilt, after only 38 slow discharges with low elevations and short projectiles, a dozen more of the same kind are ordered for the British navy to fight with. The only grave objection to this re-arming of the British fleet is stated by *Fraser* to be the great loss of endurance which the present rifle system gives rise to in the heavier guns. Navalmen are alarmed at the idea of resting the safety of the fleet and the security of the country solely upon an armament of 35-ton guns. They observe that the only gun of that nature tested so far, gave way after 38 horizontal discharges with mild pebble powder, spread over three and a half months; and that those furnished to the navy have only been proved by firing, at long intervals, three reduced charges horizontally.

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VERPLANCK.—Suddenly on the 15th inst., HON. ISAAC A. VERPLANCK, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Buffalo, N. Y.

ENNIS.—At Oakland, Cal., April 15, MARY FRANCES, aged 14 months, daughter of Luella and Wm. Ennis, First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Brevet Captain U. S. A.

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